THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19. 1881. NO. 185.

SENT TO THE SENATE

TO SERVE THEIR SOVEREIGN STATES

New York Swallows Platt, Pennsylvania Lets Oliver Stick in Her Craw, Tennessee on the Dunce's Block, Indiana Re-Mortonized, and Others Heard From.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 18.—At 11:40 o'clock, the senate took recess until noon, when the president announced that the senate would now nominate a United States senator. Whereupon, in open session, each senator arose as his name was called by the clerk, and named his candidate for United States senator. All the republican senators voted for Thomas C. Platt, 25; and all the democrats for Francis Kernan, 6; Mr. Mills, of Little Falls, being absent. When Senator Woodin's name was called, he asked to be excused from voting, and said: "My attention has been called to a paragraph in public prints purporting to give the address made by a distinguished senator who presided over the democratic caucus in this city last evening." He then read an extract from the remarks of Senator Fowler, upon which he commented with some asperity, and then warmly eulogized Mr. Platt. He said the public are to be congratulated not so much on the fact that he has never apologized for being stalwart, as the fact that his life has been one of exceptional purity, and his public career absolutely without spot or blemish. After this eulogy, Senator Woodin withdrew his excuse and voted for Platt.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 18.—Every member was in his seat at noon when one ballot for United States senator was cast in the respective houses. The ballot stood in the senate: Maynard 1, Savage 6, Bailey 5, Muse 2, James 1, Taylor 1, Bate 2; in the house: Maynard 33, Bailey 17, Savage 17, Muse 4, Bright 2, Wilson 1, Edwards 1. Necessary for choice 51.

Representative Sykes was cruelly ignored by his white republican brethren in the inauguration ceremonies yesterday. When he went into the governor's office his republican friends on the committee of arrangements failed to introduce him, and had it not been for ex-Governor Porter, ex-Governor Marks and Governor Hawkins, it would not have been known that he was on the committee. They saw his embarrassment and ade him feel comfortable by kindly recognition. hen it is understood that Sykes was the author he house joint resolution to appoint a com e on the inaugural ceremonies, and that he laced at the tail end of the committee l of at the head, as is the almost invariable , his colored friends can understand how ly he was treated by the republican and the republican members of the tee.

NEVADA.

INIA CITY, NEV., January 18.—A corres t interviewed James G. Fair, United senator-elect from Nevada, as to the rumors e was not a sound democrat, and that he able to act with the republicans. Mr. Fair : "That is absurd. I entered the canvass on Cincinnati platform. I am a democrat and ill act with the democrats of the senate on national questions. It would be highly dishonorable for me to do otherwise, and nobody will ever see me go back on the party that has elected me."

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 18.—A ballot was taken this afternoon for United States senator. In the senate it stood as follows: Oliver 20, Grow 14, Wallace 16; in the house: Oliver 75, Grow 44, Wallace 77. Rudiman, of Philadelphia, voted for Brewster; Law for MacVeagh, and Welsh for H. Carey Baird. Both houses adjourned until to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 18.—The republican legislative caucus has renominated Henry L. Dawes for United States senator.

BOSTON, January 18.—In the house this evening on the vote for United States senator, H. L. Dawes received 163 votes, B. F. Butler 41, John D. Long 2, H. L. Pierce 1, Horace Gray 1, Charles J. Russel 1. The whole number of votes 230; necessary for a choice 116. In the senate Dawes received 34 votes and Butler 3. Both houses will vote in joint convention to-morrow.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, January 18.—The inauguration of George C. Ludlow, the governor-elect of New Jersey, took place at 12 o'clock to-day in the senate chamber in the presence of the senators and members of the assembly, state officials and a large number of invited guests. Governor McClellan and the governor-elect were escorted by a committee of both houses from the residence of the latter to the state house. All avenues in the vicinity of the state house were densely crowded with citizens.

At 12 o'clock both houses were called to order by the president of the senate, and prayer was offered by Rev. John Mall, D. D. Chief Justice Beasley then administered the oath of office, and ex-Governor McClellan delivered to Governor Ludlow, the great seal of the state. The governor was introduced by the president of the senate, Mr. Hobart, and the reading of the inaugural which occupied about forty minutes followed.

MAINE

AUGUSTA, January 18—The senate voted for United States senator, Hon. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, receiving 22 votes; Joseph L. Smith, of Oldtown, 8, Harris M. Plaisted, of Bangor, 1. The latter vote was cast by Joseph L. Smith, member of the board. At noon the house voted for United States senator in the same manner, with the following result: Hale, 83; Smith, 64. Three were absent. Both branches meet to-morrow to declare the United States senator.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, January 18—The democratic members of the legislature in caucus, took one vote for United States senator last night, with the following result: John N. Camden, 30; Frank Hereford, 14; H. M. Mathews, 8; John Brannon, 7; W. K. Pendleton, 2. There being no choice the caucus adjourned until to night.

DELAWARE.

DOVER, DEL., January 18—Thomas F. Bayard was re-elected United States senator from this state this morning, all the democratic members of the legislature voting for him. Seven republican representatives and one republican senator voted for Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, a leading party man and ex-United States district attorney.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, January 18—General Joseph R. Hawley was to-day elected United States senator by both houses of the legislature for six years from March 4th next. The vote in the senate was as follows: Hawley, 16; William W. Eaton, 4; absent, 1 democrat. The vote in the house was: Hawley, 151; Eaton, 68; absent, 11 democrats, 7 republicans and 1 greenbacker. One democrat and one independent voted for General Hawley. The election of General Hawley will be formally proclaimed in joint convention at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, January 18.—The Michigan legislature elected a United States senator this forenoon for the unexpired term of Senator Chandler, ending March 4th. Senator Baldwin, present incumbent by gubernatorial appointment was chosen, the votes standing as follows: In the senate—H. P. Baldwin 29; A. M. Birnes 1. In the house—H. P. Baldwin 83; George P. Sanford 13. For the full term beginning March 4th, the vote stood in the senate—O. D. Conger 28; George V. N Lathrop 2. In the house—Conger 83; Lathrop 13. The two houses will meet in joint convention to-morrow to announce and ratify the above result.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18—Both branches of the legislature voted for United States senator this evening with the following result: In the house—Harrison, republican, 57; Gray, democrat, 39; Delamatyr, national, 1. There were three absentees. In the senate—Harrison, 22; Gray, 23; Delamatyr, 2. Two democrats and one republican were absent from the house. Two republicans were absent from the senate. The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow at 12 o'clock and complete the election.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RALEIGH, January 18.—The inauguration of Thomas J. Jarvis, as governor; James L. Robinson, as lieutenant governor, and the induction of state officers, took place this morning in the house of representatives in the presence of a large audience. The oath was administered to Governor Jarvis, by the venerable Chief Justice Smith. In his inaugural address the governor took advanced grounds in favor of the development of North Carolina's resources and education.

MISSOURI.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Cockrell, democrat, for senator, leads largely in both branches of the legislature.

OHIO.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, January 18.—Sherman, for senator, led Thurman 25 votes in the house and 8 in the senate.

A Ship that Cannot Sink.

NEW YORK, January 18—Uncle Rufus Hatch, with his iron steamboat company, already has a rival in the Fall river steamboat company. This company has given John Roach, the shipbuilder, carte blanche to build them a non-sinkable, non-burnable iron steamboat for traffic on the sound. It is to be 395 feet long, made entirely of iron, with a double hull, divided into many watertight and airtight compartments. In the room of the chief engineer there will be a thermometric dial connecting with every compartment in the ship, and a fire in any one will be at once signaled on the dial and can be flooded by means of a system of pipes. The vessel will be absolutely unsinkable. She will attain a speed of twenty miles an hour, be lighted by electricity and carry 1,500 passengers.

Under the Water.

LOS ANGELES, January 18.—Captain Sanford, of the British bark Cassandra Adams, lying off Wilmington harbor, started for his vessel on Sunday with twelve sailors. He and two other men had shipped. The boat capsized and the captain, four sailors and one other person were drowned.

Dead.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, January 18.—Dr. Levy Smith Jaynes, one of the most prominent physicians of Virginia, died to day, aged 62

FILLING THE CABINET

MORE TO SUIT BLAINE THAN GRANT.

Garfield's Efforts to Pursue a Middle Course Between the Anxious Patriots—Joe Brown's Claw-Hammer Coat—The End of the World Discussed, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 18—An intimate friend of General Garfield and of Senator Blaine says it is quite certain, as has been assumed, that Mr. Blaine is to be the first member of the new cabinet; and further, that Mr. Blaine will, to a great extent, endeavor to run the administration. He says that after mature deliberation General Garfield has come to the conclusion to train more with the men who made his nomination at Chicago than with the Grant element, although he does not intend to antagonize that element, and is desirous to do what he can to conciliate without a sacrifice of his independence. It is understood that the Grant element has indicated that in their opinion two cabinet positions should be placed at their disposal, and have mentioned the two departments which control the great bulk of the enormous patronage of the federal government, the treasury and the postoffice. The Grant people, it is said, are very anxious to have Mr. Routt, of Colorado, for postmaster-general, who, it is said, gave $50,000 to the republican campaign fund. But General Garfield has concluded, his friend says, not to appoint Mr. Routt, or to put in his cabinet any other pronounced out-and-out Grant and Conkling man. New York, he says, will have one cabinet position, most probably that of secretary of the interior, and he believes Vice President Wheeler can have the position if he will take it. Mr. Wheeler has not mixed himself up with the squabbles of the two wings of the republican party in New York, but has kept on friendly terms with both, and would therefore, it is thought be acceptable to both

Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who is regarded as the Moses of the south in the new political movement anticipated in that section, is a very wealthy man, but never in his life until he came to the senate ran across the social requirement of a dress suit for state occasions. He has always been in the habit of wearing his Sunday clothes to social events of importance in his native clime. He retained that dress at Washington at big dinners and elsewhere until within the past few days. Senator Hill, his colleague, one day last week told him he must acquiesce in the dictum of society and get him a dress suit, swallow tailed coat and all. Senator Brown did not object to the pants, but owing to heavy "colds in the chest" protested against the thin broadcloth coat and vest. He would not wear them, he said. After much persuasion Senator Hill induced him to consent to ordering the upper garments of a dress suit, but the material must be of heavy beaver cloth. Now, this cloth is used for overcoats. The first time they were called into requisition was night before last, when Senators Brown and Hill attended a dinner party together. To use Senator Hill's words, "the effect was tremendous. The dress-coat looked like an overcoat. It had no fit at all. The pockets in the rear looked as if the senator carried his dinner with him, equally distributed in the two. Brown had to sit down all the time to keep his coat-tails from standing out as if he was in a go as you please pedestrian match.' Senator Brown, despite the pleasantries and fun made of his dress clothes, says he will have no other, and if people don't like them they can invite him to come in his civilized garb or not at all.

An article has been going the rounds of the press announcing the startling prediction that there was great danger of the world coming to an end some time during this year. This prophecy was a little more definite than the famous one of Mother Shipton, for it detailed the manner in which the earth's destruction was to be accomplished. The Washington Post has taken the trouble to interview the government astronomers on the subject, and has obtained some interesting information as to the astronomical outlook for the year. The Post says: "Professor Hall, though able to discover Mars's satellites, has not yet found the comet which is to play such an important part in the destruction of the world. 'It is the first time I have been made aware of the impending danger,' he said:

"'Can there be any foundation for such a prediction?'

"'Only in this: that I have seen somewhere a statement that the comet of 1812 was to return about this time. But we know nothing certain. Indeed, it is impossible to know anything positive about comets. We can only observe such a very small portion of their immense orbits that we cannot estimate their return with exact precision. But the likelihood of its falling into the sun or striking the earth, even if it did return, is infinitesimal.'

"'Do you think that the earth will ever be struck by a comet?'

"'There is just about one chance in millions and millions that such a thing will come to pass.'

"'And if it did?'

"'In my opinion, no one need fear the consequences in the least. But these matters have always had a strong hold on the public. I remember as far back as 1813 that a great comet was seen in the heavens. By a coincidence, the Millerites about the same time predicted the end of the world. The appearance of the comet made a great many converts to that faith.'

"Professor Eastman said: 'I do not think that this prediction of the end of the world arose from that source. It is true that some French astronomers who have been studying Enckes's comet, which was supposed to have a period of 8,000 years, have announced that it might appear some time within this century. But my idea is that this article, if it did not originate altogether in some imaginative brain, was based on a statement regarding Swift's comet. It was said that it was moving directly towards the earth. Three comets have been discovered recently, one of which was Swift's. It was announced from the first that two of the comets were moving in an orbit which would never come near the earth. But Swift stated that he could detect no motion in his comet, and he reasoned, therefore, that it was moving directly towards the earth. Had his observations been correct his conclusions would have been justifiable. When, however, we looked at it through our glass we detected a very rapid motion visible, even without the aid of the measurements ordinarily made. Professor Frisby, who has been making a study of the orbit of Swift's comet, finds that it has a period of about five and a half years. As there is no danger of it striking the earth or falling into the sun, if there is any other comet coming I don't know it.'"

The house committee on foreign affairs having before it the consideration of the Crapo resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, gave a hearing this morning to William H. Webb, of New York and Mr. Thompson, late secretary of the navy. Mr. Webb was very decided in his opinions that the political and commercial interests of the country would be adversely affected by the construction of the Panama canal, and that, therefore, the Monroe doctrine should be reasserted to prevent that work. He also expressed the opinion that the Nicaragua route was a natural route for the canal, and that that canal could be constructed within four years, and at a cost of fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Thompson restated only with more fervor the argument he made before the committee on the interoceanic canal.

General Johnston was instructed by the house committee on military affairs to-day to ask the consent of the house to take from the speaker's table the senate bill "to place General E. O. C. Ord on the retired list with rank and pay of major general," and put the same on its passage.

The Constitution's Amendments.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Mr. A. J. McBride, of Atlanta, was here yesterday on very important business. The object of his visit was to enlist the interest of the Georgia delegation in a movement to make Atlanta a port of entry. He had a long talk with Senator Brown, and found him ready to do all in his power to forward the movement. He was unable to see Senator Hill, but there is no doubt that he will cheerfully lend his aid to the measure.

Colonel Hammond is heartily in for it, and so is Mr. Blount. Mr. Stephens is probably more hopeful of the success of the effort than any of the others. He believes that by a concentration of effort on the part of the Georgia members the bill could be pushed through at this session, and Atlanta become a full fledged port of entry before spring. It is true that congress will hardly stop to consider anything now out the accumulated business which crowds the calendars, and it is also true that a bill to make Atlanta a port of entry will meet with opposition, but we must remember that we have a influential delegation. The cost to the government will be little, as the building is ready and we have formulated our claims into the name we gave it. Everybody in Atlanta calls it the "custom house." And so it will be, sooner or later.

What are Atlanta's claims to the right of being a port of entry? They are strong and just. Few even of our own people know how much importation is done by our merchants. Atlanta now imports over $2 0,000 worth of goods per annum. I don't mean she gets that amount through the New York importers, but she sends her own orders to Europe for at least that much, besides what she purchases indirectly. The enormous quantity she imports through New York she could get cheaper and quicker if a port of entry were at her own doors. Atlanta has dry goods houses which send to Europe every year. Nearly all her fine glass and china and much of her fine liquors are directly imported.

Mr. Stephens is enthusiastic on the subject. He says he has not a doubt that if Atlanta were made a port of entry now, within five years her imports would exceed $3 000,000 per annum. Even now there is probably no inland city except Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati which does much more importing than Atlanta. While some of them sell greater quantities of imported goods they depend on the big American markets to bring them over. But Atlanta, with her usual audacity and pluck, prefers to cross the seas herself and pick out her own supply. Every year she comes back with her trunk packed a little fuller and she is beginning to be known in Europe. That is a great spirit if it is in a little city, and that great spirit will inevitably make a great city. We not only want to buy our own imports, but we want to have our goods sent to our doors. With this advantage we would buy twice as much the first year as we do now.

Three years ago an effort was made to secure this advantage, and it barely failed. Atlanta is better known now, and chances for success look well. A bill to accomplish this desirable end will soon be presented.

The marshalship of Georgia is talked of as much here as it is in Atlanta. Mr. Kimball stopped here on his way home from New York. He says little as to his supposed succession to the honors now enjoyed by Colonel Fitzsimons. Mr. Kimball is a cautious man: he measures his words carefully. But every one seems to know the president's determination to put him in, and every one I have heard discuss the matter thinks that he will make a good marshal. There would be no doubt of his confirmation. Last night Colonel Fitzsimons arrived. It is supposed that his coming is for the purpose of gaining the hearing which Mr. Stephens has asked for him. What will be the nature of his defense, or how long it will delay the matter, if it does not change its aspects, I am unable even to guess. In Mr. Stephens the marshal has a staunch friend, a careful adviser, a powerful advocate. Few men are supposed to be nearer the president's ear. These facts should be gratifying to the friends of Colonel Fitzsimons, for they seem to insure him a full and fair hearing. None of the Georgia members seem to be particularly active against him. The two senators have declared that they will be governed strictly by the evidence in the case.

The census bureau has published Atlanta incorrectly in the list of cities with over 10,000 inhabitants. Atlanta is put down at 34,398 I remember receiving from Dr. Gatchell the figures as he had carefully counted them, and they went over 38,000. We thought that was bad enough, for we fondly dreamed of putting our thumbs in our vests over 40,000. We didn't complain for we saw all the cities falling short of their expectations, but to have 4,000 of our precious 38,000 lopped off here is too much. It looks like returning board business. I have been to the census office for satisfaction, but as yet have been unable to find any. The concern is like the "circumlocution office" Dickens describes. I will make another effort to find the 4,000 of Atlanta folks, and hope for better success next time.

Colonel Foreacre is here. It is hoped he will straighten out the fast mail. If all the roads over which it passes were as good as the Air-Line, there would be no difficulty.

Mr. T. F. Westmoreland, of the Atlanta bar, was admitted to the supreme court of the United States last Thursday.

Atlanta has ten pretty school girls here.

F. H. R.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The vice-president submitted a communication from the secretary of the interior transmitting the complete census returns of 1880.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton it was referred to the census committee

The chair also submitted a communication from the secretary of interior, in response to the senate resolution upon the alleged fraudulent census in the returns from the state of South Carolina. This was accompanied by a letter from the superintendent of census on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the same were tabled and ordered printed.

Mr. McPherson, from the committee on naval affairs, reported favorably the senate bill to establish and equalize grades, and to regulate the appointments and promotions in the marine corps.

Mr Vest moved to refer to the committee on foreign affairs, the bill on the calendar to incorporate the Inter-Oceanic transportation company, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to and the bill so referred.

Mr. Hoar said he had proposed calling up this morning his resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report the Geneva award bill, but he would defer doing so in view of the absence of the chairman (Mr. Thurman).

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain states and territories, which was partly discussed at the session of last year, was taken up, Mr. Edmunds remarking that action was important for public and private interests in the new territories through which the Southern Pacific railroad is to pass.

Mr. eller criticised the pending amendment.

The morning hour expired without action on the bill, when Ben Holladay's claim bill came up as regular order. The bill was amended, was read a third time and passed finally. Ayes, 33; nays, 19.

A conference committee was ordered upon the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Windom were constituted senate conferees.

After an ineffectual effort by Mr. Coke to get up the bill for allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on several reservations, the senate at 4:50 o'clock adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, from the committee on elections, submitted a unanimous report of that committee, declaring that H. Bisbee, Jr., is, and N. A. Hall is not entitled to his seat as representative from the second congressional district of Florida. The report was laid on the table, and Mr. Keifer gave notice that he would call it up for action at an early day.

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back adversely the bill to place U. S. Grant, late general of the army, and ex-president of the United States, on the retired list of the army.

Mr. McCook, of New York, submitted a minority report which, together with the bill, was referred to the committee of the whole on the private calendar.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Atkins gave notice that he would call up the bill, which appropriates $14,461,000, for action to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Singleton, the senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill were concurred in with one exception.

The house then at 1:30 went into committee of the whole, Mr. Covert, of New York, in the chair, upon the funding bill—the debate on the pending section and amendment thereto being limited to one hour, ten minutes' debate to be allowed thereafter upon every substantive amendment offered. The pending amendment was that offered on last Saturday, by Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, as a substitute for the fifth section of the bill.

Mr. F. Wood of New York, said that he desired to remove an erroneous impression which prevailed with reference to the possibility of negotiating a 3 per cent bond at par. If he had any doubt on this subject he now held in his hand an authority which would have removed that doubt. The Financial and Commercial Chronicle had for many years been published in New York and was referred to constantly to settle disputed financial questions. In its issue of Saturday last there had been published an article which he would ask the clerk to read.

The article states that there is a very good prospect for the successful negotiation of the 3 per cent. bond, but criticises the section of the pending bill, which requires the national banks to take such a bond as security for their circulation. It further states that Wall street is disposed to look favorably on the bill and discount its passage.

Mr. F. Wood referred also to the "London Economist" as the authority for the statement that the 3 per cents could be floated, and gave it as his opinion that the bonds would command within three months, a small premium.

After discussion of Mr. Carlisle's amendment in the nature of a substitute for the fifth section of the bill, it was agreed to by 125 to 101.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, moved to strike out of the amendment just adopted the proviso that a bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or shall be continued on deposit as security for circulation, etc. Rejected.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, moved to strike out re-enacting sections 5159 and 5160 of the revised statutes. Rejected.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected or ruled out on points of order, after which the reading of the bill was completed.

Mr. Bland offered a substitute for the whole bill, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to reserve for redemption purposes an amount of coin in the treasury equal to 25 per cent of all legal tender notes outstanding and a sufficient sum of coin to redeem silver certificates, and to apply the residue in the redemption of the public debt.

The republicans at first showed a disposition to refrain from voting, but finally other counsels prevailed, and they voted against the substitute, which was rejected—ayes 43, nays 106.

After further debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the house when Mr. F. Wood demanded the previous question, which was seconded and the main question ordered on the bill and amendments.

Pending further action the house at 5:20 adjourned. The previous question having been seconded, the bill will come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

Professor Huxley in Office.

LONDON, January 18.—Professor Huxley has been appointed inspector-general of the fisheries, to succeed the late Francis T. Buckland.

The career of Professor Huxley, whose merits have thus been recognized by the Gladstone government, is well known. He is in his fifty-sixth year. He first became known to the scientific world by his writings on the natural history of the seas, which he traversed while in the medical service of the royal navy. In 1853, he resigned his position in the navy, and became professor of natural history in the royal school of mines. He was hunterian professor in the royal college of surgeons from 1863 to 1869, and in 1870 was president of the British association. From 1870 to 1872 he was a member of the London school board, and was noted for his opposition to denominational education.

In 1872 he was elected lord rector of the university of Aberdeen. The vertebral theory of the skull is due to Professor Huxley, who was also the first to extend to mankind Darwin's theory of natural selection. He holds that protoplasm is the formal basis of life, and that all living forms, from the lowest plant or animalcule to the highest being, are fundamentally of one character. Professor Huxley delivered an address at the opening of the Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. The salary attached to the appointment he has received is only $3,500.

The Safe Opened.

FREDERICKSBURG, PA., January 18.—The safe of the Miners bank was opened yesterday by a locksmith. It contained $2,000 of bonds, eight ounces of gold dust belonging to the gold miners and a lot of negotiable notes. The county treasurer's box was opened, but its contents were not disturbed. The estimated loss to depositors and others will exceed $70,000, nearly all of which will fall on persons not in business. No intelligence of the miners whereabouts has been received.

A Moving Palace.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, January 18.—The new car for the directors of the Minneapolis and St Louis railway, costing $20,000, just built, passed north for Minneapolis this morning over the Burlington and Cedar Rapids road. It is a perfect moving palace, and President Washburn, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis line, has tendered it to President-elect Garfield to bear him to the white house on March 4.

MORSE'S MELANGE

MADE UP OF A LITTLE OF ALL SORTS

Showing the Variety of Human Weaknesses and Frailties—An Affecting Burial—Death from Trichinosis—Killed by Nitro-Glycerine—Strange Suicide.

NEWPORT, January 18.—A peculiarly sad event occurred in this city this afternoon. The Herald, a few days ago, chronicled the death of John P. Darga, a well-known citizen, who has a family of grown-up children in New York who came on to the funeral, which occurred this afternoon, and was attended by many of the leading citizens of the place. The friends waited long and patiently for the service to commence, but as no clergyman appeared the funeral cortege started on its way to the cemetery, where the deceased was interred without even a prayer. It seems that the wife of the deceased, a member of the Catholic church, requested the pastor of the only Catholic church here to officiate at the funeral, but that gentleman was obliged by the rules of the church to decline either to officiate at the funeral or to give his consent for the interment of the remains in the Catholic cemetery, where the deceased owned a burial lot. The wife of the deceased was a relative of the clergyman, but the fact had no influence, and the reverend gentleman was reluctantly obliged to carry out the edicts of the church. Bishop Hendricken, who was appealed to by the daughter of the deceased immediately after the decision of the pastor of the church, allowed the interment of the remains in the Catholic cemetery, and thus averted an unwelcome scene, which would have occurred had the family been debarred from taking possession of their burial lot. The deceased had never identified himself with the Catholic church, hence he was debarred from the rights and privileges of the same. This is the first case on record in this vicinity where a human being has been buried without any respect being shown his memory, save by his family and by those who followed the remains to the cemetery.

The scene at the grave was very affecting. The mourners made many friends by the submissive manner in which they bowed to the decree of the church. They silently watched the methodical movements of the undertaker and seemed to wait for a requiem. The cold north wind and the crushing of the snow beneath the feet of the friends who gathered about the burial lot were the only sounds that met their ears. No words of comfort were forthcoming, while slowly and carefully the body was lowered to its last resting place amid the sobs of suppressed anguish of loving friends. It was a scene which will never be forgotten in Newport's history, and one which it is hoped will never be repeated. The deceased leaves many friends to cherish his memory, not only here, but also in New York and elsewhere.

SPRINGFIELD, January 18.—Several months ago a man named George Lawrence, who lived with his family on the farm of Thomas Simpson, nine miles west of this city, and worked as a farm hand, was given a diseased pig by Mr. Simpson. After keeping the animal several weeks he killed it. Soon after he and his wife and children became very sick, and Dr. Price, of this city, pronounced their disease to be from the effects of eating the diseased pork.

The limbs of Mr. and Mrs Lawrence were terribly swollen. Those of the latter burst in several places. Mortification set in, and in a few days she died, after suffering the most intense agony. Mr Lawrence is now lying at the point of death. His body is swollen to almost twice its usual size. His skin is described as presenting a white appearance and being as hard as stone. He is unable to move without enduring excruciating agony, and when touched on any part of the body screams from pain. The children had eaten but little of the meat, and so far have escaped its effect. Drs Price, of this city, and Warren, of New Berlin, sent some portions of the meat to Philadelphia for analysis, and the experts report it to be alive with trichinæ.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 18.—The ninth cremation in the Lemoyne furnace took place here last Thursday. The remains of James Hamilton were brought into town the night before in a sleigh from Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. S. H. McCreedy, Misses Sallie Johnson and Mary Long, and Messrs James Johnson, John Rumble and Minors Knox. The fires in the furnace were lighted Wednesday evening by John L. Dye, who has had charge of every body cremated. Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the retort had become sufficiently hot. The remains had been previously interred, and the coffin was placed in the retort without being opened. The cremation was an entire success.

Mr. Hamilton was an advocate of cremation, and requested before his death that his body be disposed of in that way. A few days ago his son came here and made the necessary arrangements. The dead man was a man about 57 years of age. He was a stoneware potter by occupation, and the senior partner of a very extensive pottery in Greensboro. He was first lieutenant of company E. Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry during the late war, and was severely wounded during the Hunter raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18—The first Chinese divorce case in the legal annals of the state came up in court Saturday. A pretty young Chinese woman named Ah Shoa applied through counsel for a divorce from her husband, Ah Shang, now in China. Her complaint set forth that on February 25, 1879, she was married by a justice of the peace in this city, but after three months of wedded happiness the groom suddenly left for China on business, as he said, first placing her in a mission school here. She admits being 27 years old, and says her husband is 25. She asks a divorce on the ground of desertion. The case excited much interest in court, and the talk was that the Chinaman had been paid to leave for China, so that the suit could be brought, and the woman sold to another husband.

BOSTON, January 18.—The Herald prints the following strange story from a correspondent at Dover, N. H., and it is given for what it is worth. The writer vouches for its truthfulness: Ten years ago last month two persons were united in marriage by a Congregationalist clergyman of this state. The ceremony was performed in a small town not many miles from this [illegible]. They lived together as husband and wife for more than nine years, having resided in several different places, a part of the time in this place. A few months ago the wife petitioned for a divorce on the ground that her husband was a woman. On examination it was found to be as she had said. That she dressed in female apparel when she first became acquainted with her, but told her she was a man. It was proved that she was the divorced wife of a merchant of New York, and had one child.

NEW YORK, January 18.—A most extraordinary attempt at self-immolation was made last night by a female domestic employed in the Hebrew orphan asylum, at Fifty-seventh street and First avenue. The woman, whose name is Ernestine Coutals, and who was subsequently found to be insane, was engaged yesterday morning to do kitchen work in the asylum. During the day she acted strangely, and her conduct was a source of much uneasiness to the superintendent. About 10 o'clock last night she told a fellow domestic that she intended to commit suicide and went to an out house for that purpose. Then she piled up a large quantity of wood, stationed herself in the middle of it and set the whole on fire. When discovered she was enveloped in flames, but made no attempt to escape, and was only removed by force. It was then found that she had been fatally burned. She died to-night, after suffering terribly.

BRADFORD, PENN., January 18—L. Garthwait, an employe of Roberts's torpedo company, was blown up by nitro glycerine to day. He had lowered a forty-quart torpedo into a well near Rixford, when the well made a sudden flow, throwing the torpedo into the air. He caught it in his arms, and on the rebound the hazardous compound exploded, blowing the man to pieces. He was married and leaves a family.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The body of J. Phil Krieger, Jr., was found dead in bed in his room in the Western hotel, corner of Broadway and Carr streets, this morning, and with a bottle labeled morphine in the washstand near by. A letter addressed to his father was found on his person, in which he asked to be buried near a certain grave near St. Peter's cemetery. Krieger was a young man, who as cashier of the Broadway savings bank, wrecked that concern a year or more ago and utterly ruined his old father, who was president of the bank. He was also treasurer of the school board and misappropriated part of its fund. For some months past Krieger has been very poor and received aid from his mistress, Jenny Eikmann, whom he regarded as the only friend he had on earth. This woman died last Friday, and being, as he believed left entirely alone in the world, without friends or money, ruined and dishonored, he sought relief and oblivion in death.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18.—George Hines, aged 55, residing near Gayson, St. Enilus county, yesterday put a revolver in his pocket and saying to his partner, "I am going to have that girl or I will kill her," proceeded to the residence of Lizzie Keene, a girl 18 years old, living with her widowed mother. There he renewed the formal proposal of marriage to the young lady. Meeting with her firm, though kind refusal, he said "I will kill you," and drew the pistol. Miss Keene anticipated him with a shotgun convenient at hand and fired the charge in his head, killing him.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—John Amos, convicted last Wednesday, at Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged next March, dropped dead, to-day, at the jail. He had been brought here, Friday, for safe keeping.

SALT LAKE, January 18—All have come down from Alta but sixteen persons. Last night a company was organized to go to Alta and recover the dead bodies, and a committee was appointed to take up subscriptions for the relief of refugees. The storm has cleared away, but it will be impossible to repair the damages to mining works and railroad sheds before spring. A slide in American Fork buried the Pittsburg mine boarding house with two men in it, one of whom was dug out by Chinamen.

PLAIN CITY, O., January 18—Robert Garner, a negro who had experienced difficulty in renting a farm from Mrs. Scott, a widow living near here, is under arrest charged with her murder and that of her daughter and an adopted son named Charlie Goode, all of whom were found butchered at their farm house this morning.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The Scott's were well to do colored people, and it now appears that Garner first outraged the daughter and then killed her and her companions to hide the crime.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DETROIT, January 18.—Mrs. Buettner, the young wife of the secretary of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian association having been advised by an old woman to take an alcoholic sweat placed some liquor in a saucer yesterday, and stood over it. Her clothing took fire and she was horribly burned and will die.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FARMVILLE, VA., January 18.—Davy Ellison and Minerva Allen, colored, were arrested for the murder of Jane Murray, who was brutally killed last night. The woman confessed participation in the crime.

THE FORKED TONGUE OF FLAME.

A Disastrous Fire in Philadelphia—A New York Conflagration.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—About half past two o'clock this morning one of the tanks at the Atlantic oil refinery at Point Breeze exploded with terrific force, and burning oil was scattered in every direction. The concussion broke windows a mile distant and the flames spread rapidly, not only to the adjoining tanks, but to the wharf and shipping. Four tanks soon took fire, and a number of vessels, which are aground in the Schuylkill, were quickly ablaze. A dispatch received from the immediate vicinity at 9:15 says the entire place is on fire.

11, a.m.—The report that the shipping was on fire seems to have been premature, for it is now stated that all the vessels were intact at 9 a.m. There are two loaded vessels in the stream, however, opposite the works which are burning, namely, the Competitor, with filled cases, and the Maryland, with filled barrels. One of the city ice boats has gone to their assistance. The wharves are all in flames and the employes have been compelled to leave their offices. The fire originated in an agitator. The explosion was felt and heard at the extreme northern points in this city and as far down the river as Chester. The last great fire at the works occurred in June, 1878.

11:10 a.m.—All the shedding along the wharves are now on fire, and the destruction of the whole works greatly depends on the force and direction of the wind.

Noon—The fire is now under control. As the vessels were removed from the danger the flames were confined chiefly to the warehouse and wharves. There were stored in the warehouse 11,000 cases of oil. The Standard oil company insures its own property from its reserve fund.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The fire in the basement of 33 Walker street last night damaged the stock of Obersiler & Co. to the extent of $5,000; insurance $[illegible]. Several narrow escapes are reported. Aaron & Alexander, importers of kid gloves, occupying the second-story, sustained a loss of $5,000.

During the progress of the fire another one broke out on the same street, by which J. S. Black, clothing dealer sustains a loss of $10,000. The stock of several other tenants were more or less damaged.

The scene at to-day's fire is the same as that on which the disastrous fire of 1879 occurred, when the buildings, a great quantity of oil, and fine ships in the river were destroyed, amounting to a loss of nearly half a million dollars. The establishment is owned by the Standard oil company, and managed and operated by the Atlantic refining company. Before this morning several acres of ground were covered with substantial structures mostly of brick, those of the old buildings which were left by the previous fire having been torn down to make way for others of a more commodious character. On the grounds, there are upward of one hundred tanks with a capacity of 1,500,000 barrels, although there were not more than 40,000 barrels on the premises this morning, the greater part of which was stored in a tank far back from where the fire originated. Just before the explosion the men were at work pouring oil into it from a still near by. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that in filling the tank from the still the oil in some manner became heated, and coming in contact with the gas in the tank caused the explosion. It exploded with a terrific report, throwing the burning oil in all directions and igniting everything inflammable with which it came in contact. The concussion smashed all the glass in the vicinity. It was heard several miles away, and down the river as far as Chester. The entire glass roof of one of the bleacheries was shattered. Office windows were smashed in, and a large brick house just below the works was much shaken and all window-sash were broken. Four people were in the house at the time, every one of whom were thrown from their bed, and one, Miss Lizzie Brooks had her hip fractured by the fall. Despite the efforts of the firemen a great volume of oil flowed rapidly over the ground and about 5 o'clock the fire reached another of the large tanks and again there was a fierce explosion which practically undid the previous effective efforts of the firemen. The burning liquid then poured through the pipes and trenches beneath the surface of the ground connecting the tanks with the great warehouse on the river front and the flames burst out with fearful force from the south end of the building. The warehouse was quite new, having been erected since the last conflagration, and was about 600 feet long, fronting directly on the river, and was about 50 feet deep. The burning oil next communicated to the store-house belonging to the Atlantic petroleum storage company, and it was completely destroyed.

THE VIRGINIA VIRUS

That is Intruding Itself Into National Politics.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Senator Johnston, of Virginia, has proposed an address which was made public to-day in reply to the recently published interview with General Mahone and the late address of the state committee of readjusters. He opens by saying that while the address and interview "do not seem to have produced the effect hoped for, they nevertheless invite a reply," and proceeds to "put in an answer on behalf of my state and people brief and temperate." After giving a sketch of events dating back to the time of the formation of what is known as the "Alexandria constitution," and up to the adoption by the people of Virginia in 1869 of the constitution now in force, the senator proceeds to consider at great length the difficult financial problem of the settlement of the state debt which grew out of a division of the state of Virginia, and the burdens resulting from the war. He discusses the merits of the McCulloch refunding bill elaborately, and takes issue alike with the statements and conclusions of the readjuster's party set forth in the address and the interview referred to. After showing what he claims to be an error of over half a million dollars in the revenue of the state, he says: "The statements of the interviews are as faulty and wrong in regard to the expenses of the government and the amount necessary to pay the interest on the McCulloch bill as they are in relation to the revenue." He proceeds to combat the correctness of these statements in detail and continues: "If the claims and assertions of the readjusters should appear, as I insist they do, unsound and incorrect as to the matters of debt and revenues and expenditures of the state, are they more reliable in other respects? They claim to be the sole and exclusive guardians of the common school system, and that 'bourbons' or 'funders,' if not its enemies, are at least not its friends, and have let it languish and be neglected. Their peculiar and excessive zeal is of very recent birth. They had nothing to do with establishing the system or putting it into operation." He further attacks this claim by asserting that the legislature of 1869 when it met, addressed itself at once to putting the present school system into operation, and says: "As far as I can recall now not one man who is now prominent as a readjuster was a member either of the convention or the first legislature. That is not all. The state of Virginia, having received from congress a land scrip for the establishment of colleges, had to decide how to use the fund. There was not one dissenting voice as to the distribution of one third of the amount. The colored people had a college at Hampton to which the whites were not admitted, and one-third of the money was given to that college by universal consent. As to the boast made so loudly that under the control of the readjusters put into office a year ago the affairs of the state have been better administered than formerly, it must be borne in mind that under McCulloch the amount of $8,049,440.10 was funded in bonds at 3 per cent which before that time bore 6 per cent, thus reducing interest to one-half and effecting an annual saving to the state of more than $240,000, of which two thirds would be in tax receivable coupons. Of the sum funded $105,134 93 were purchased for the sinking fund and have since been canceled; so that whereas before the passage of the McCulloch bill the state had to pay 6 per cent on $8,049,449.70 it now pays 3 per cent on $7,944,314.80, and it is the saving thus effected and a retrenchment acts of the socalled 'Bourbon' legislature of 1877 and 1878 that has made money more abundant in the treasury, and not any skillful or wise management of the officers." The senator refers to the apprehensions of General Mahone, that after the end the first ten years when McCulloch would commence drawing 4 per cent interest, and the people could not pay, and says they seem wholly groundless. He says the increase of interest would be only 1 per cent, when as, the population would probably grow 20 per cent, and property and general wealth a great deal more, and the sinking fund would each year diminish the principal of the debt.

The concluding portion of the address is devoted to an array of statistics intended to show the growth and extension of agriculture and manufactures and the flourishing condition of the people in the different sections of the state.

To Be Contested.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18—The McCalmont Brothers & Co. have given formal notice that they will contest the Reading railroad project to issue $34,300,000 of deferred bonds and $10,000,000 of five per cent funding bonds.

The Walkers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The long list of entries in the forthcoming walking match closed to-day. Among others entered are Khrone, Compara, Pegram, Dobler, Harriman and Guyon.

A Texas Failure.

GALVESTON, January 18—An Austin dispatch to the News reports the failure of Julius Levy & Co. Liabilities $60,000. Assets $40,000.

THE SUM TOTAL

NECESSARY TO ELECT A STALWART.

How the Purse-Holders Rallied to the Support of the Party of Rings and Jobs—Jay Gould's Donation of One Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Fund.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, January 16—Some gentlemen "on the inside" told me yesterday in Philadelphia the exact sum of money paid by several persons on the republican side to carry the October states to elect Garfield. Jay Gould was the most munificent giver. At first sullen and indignant at his treatment by the party, he relented toward the October ides, and gave his check for $100,000. Afterward he gave $10,000 more in a strait. William Vanderbilt also inclined toward Hancock at the beginning, but finally gave $20,000 to the Morton committee. Levi P. Morton gave $5,000. His partner, Bliss, gave $5,000. Afterward the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. gave $5,000. This is the extent, as far as known, of Mr. Morton's subscription.

James Keene was put on the financial committee. He was disposed to appear and be somebody, but recanted, did not attend; if he gave money at all, sent it directly to his object. A democrat of general credit with his party gave $5,000, saying: "I give it as a citizen, regarding his and others' business interests, not less as a democrat, not as a republican." The Standard oil company made a $5,000 subscription, through whom I do not know, although democrats are more conspicuous in it than republicans. They took the view that a change of party would be prejudicial to production and commerce.

The republican national committee raised no money at all. At the suggestion of Dorsey, who wanted no insinuations made against him as the custodian of funds, and desired to neutralize the suspicion of liberal men as to the theft of political funds, the national committee, made up of broken-down politicians to some extent, created a financial board, at the head of which was Levi P. Morton. Strong working members of this unimpeachable committee were Augustus Koontz, said to have been the hardest worker upon it; Joseph Seligman, James Bosler of Pennsylvania, Horace Porter, E. D. Morgan, Pierrepont Morgan, and others I now forget. It was said at the outset that they would not take individual subscriptions for less than $5,000, and they generally adhered to it. This committee raised between $3 0,000 and $100,000. It was not subject to draft from any politician. What went to Indiana was sent by Mr Morton's cashier. The financial committee gave the money as they saw fit, taking counsel and suggestions from others, but they were keen business men, and allowed no waste.

Among willing subscribers were Dinsmore, John Hoey and the Express people; the Drexels, although nominal democrats, gave, as they do to all political subscriptions where they approve the object. Anthony Drexel is the will and discrimination of this concern. Don Cameron went to the committee and asked them to give him personally $10,000 to take to Delaware for the purpose of beating Tom Bayard with it. The committee refused. Finally about that sum went to Delaware, but is said to have been more than half stolen by the impotent minority leaders there. Harry Oliver, of Pittsburg, iron-worker, raised $10,000 to $15,000 in Pittsburg, by asking subscriptions and giving liberally himself.

George W. Childs, so far as known, gave nothing, not being the place in such a private form of philanthropy to get in his advertisement.

When Gould's friend, G. M. Dodge, was approached by the financial committee, he is reported to have said: "We (that is Gould) shall give nothing. We gave $5,000 in 1876 to Chandler's committee and got ourselves kicked for it." He referred to Edmunds's bill against the Pacific railroad. "We have taken care of individual friends of ours running for congress, but we do not feel under any obligation to give you a dollar." Afterward, becoming more interested in the campaign, and seeing an influence Garfield's defeat would have on certain iron and car contracts, Dodge spoke more cheerfully. The committee then told Dorsey to go to see Gould personally—Dorsey having been friendly to Gould, and vice versa in the Kansas Pacific railroad. Gould felt by this time that general interests were at stake, and gave his check for $100,000—probably the largest political subscription ever made. He said, it is reported, "I do not want my name to be used. It would probably injure Garfield. I yield to the general sense of the business community and of my friends, who are helping me carry my enterprises, that his failure to be elected would be an evil."

ALL AROUND US.

An Aristocratic Hebrew Wedding in Macon—Albany's Failure.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

ELBERTON, January 17.—Dr. W. R. Brawner and R. H. Jones leave here to-morrow for Texas.——Mr T. K. Oglesby is visiting relatives in this county.——Our new county officers are qualifying and entering upon the discharge of their duties.——Agents for fertilizers have began to drum around for customers.

DALTON, January 18—Yesterday at half past nine o'clock as the up passenger train on the Western and Atlantic railroad was entering this place the engine struck an old gentleman named Jefferson, who was walking on the track, knocking him into the air and inflicting such injuries as may result in his death. Three ribs were broken and internal injuries sustained, the extent of which cannot be determined yet.

ACWORTH, January 18.—Elder J. Harding, of South Tunnel, Tenn., has been holding a meeting at the church of Christ for a few days, with great benefit to the church. He is a very earnest and zealous preacher.——Mrs. Anthony Smith died Sunday morning and was buried yesterday. Dr. A. G. Thomas preached the funeral sermon. She was loved by all who knew her.

ATHENS, January 18.—It is proposed, at an early date, by the Athens Musical society, to render the "Doctor of Alcantara," for the benefit of the pioneer fire company.——Mr. and Mrs. R. T. DuBose are still in the city. Miss Clarkson, of Detroit, is making a visit to Miss Lizzie Bloomfield, of Athens. Dr. Calhoun's lecture on the eye was well attended and much enjoyed.——A masked ball and wedding are billed for this week.

ALBANY, January 17.—Another phase in the Welch & Bacon case was developed to-day by the peremptory resignation of Colonel N. Tift, the assignee. Immediately on its being made known, a few of the creditors of the firm living in town, met with the attorneys of the late assignee in Warren & Hobbs office, to consult over the situation. This, in all its aspects seemed about as gloomy as the weather. A member of the firm of Wright & Pope, attorneys, goes down to Bainbridge this afternoon to tender Colonel Tift's resignation to Judge Fleming and make other arrangements as to the appointment of a successor to Colonel Tift or possibly a receiver.

COVINGTON, January 18.—Rev. J. M. Brittain, principal of the Covington male academy, opened his school yesterday with a good attendance of pupils and encouraging prospects.——The election for municipal officers for our city was held Monday evening, and resulted with T. D. Guinn for mayor, and J. M. Levy, W. S. Brown, A. J. Farrill, D. A. Thompson, A. D. Richardson and Lewis Freeland for councilmen. There was no excitement over the election, for there was an absence of any opposition. It is said that the newly elected mayor and council will be qualified to-day and then will elect their officers. For marshal there are several aspirants; but I have heard of no opposition to the re-election of S. F. Mixon, who has filled the position of clerk most acceptably to our taxpayers.

LAGRANGE, January 11.—Last Thursday afternoon little Herbert Herring, together with two of his playmates, concluded they would have an "explosion." They placed some powder in an oyster can and he attempted to ignite it by lighting a piece of paper extending to the powder. The match accidently fell into the can and the powder exploded, striking him full in the face. He was knocked down and his hat blown several feet. His face was horribly blackened, much of the powder being driven in. He complained especially of his eyes and mouth. He has not been able to open his eyes since. It was thought at first to be quite serious, but he is now improving and it is hoped that his eyes are not out.——The coal famine has reached LaGrange. The schools have no coal and can get but little wood.——The Methodists are greatly pleased with their new pastor—Mr. C. Pope.——The good work is still going on—one wedding in town last week, and two brides brought from a distance.——Mr. A. P. Jones's youngest child is quite sick.

HARTWELL, January 17.—As we have already told you, we are having a perfect boom in the shape of a large high school, Professor Morgan H. Looney at the helm. He commenced the 3d of January with 60 scholars, and last Monday morning had 120 scholars. They are coming in rapidly every day and new accessions this morning. The schoolhouse is so crowded that the children's coattails hang out the cracks and windows all around the house. The citizens contemplate building a large and commodious schoolhouse soon.——Last Saturday the first train was run over the Hartwell railroad on the extension of half a mile that has lately been built. The depot has heretofore been outside of town, but with this extension it is in the centre of the town.——The march of improvement in Hartwell is very great. New buildings and new improvements are being made every day. Messrs Benson & Benson have about finished a large cotton warehouse and guano house. They have quit selling general merchandise and "old B." says "they are going to furnish belly timber to the people of Hart county this year." Edward Schaefer has a large warehouse now going up. Both these houses are near the new depot.

DECATUR, January 18—The new board of town commissioners were to have met and organized last night, but failed to do so. The town treasurer, Hiram J. Williams, had his report ready for examination. It shows that he received from himself, as treasurer of the board of 1879, the sum of $132 04; for sale of liquor license, $,200; lots in cemetery, $4 50; fines, $19; street tax, $137.65, making a total of $1,49 .19 and has paid out on orders of commissioners to town marshal, $29 20; for sewer pipe, $137.16; for lumber, $7 77 books, printing, etc, $12 75; work in cemetery, $30; work on streets, $221 69, making a total of $739.57 paid out, and leaving a balance of $753 67 in hands of treasurer. It has been the general custom to elect a member of the board treasurer, and the present treasurer, we believe is the only person ever elected who was not a member of the board. The treasurer receives no compensation for his service, it being strictly an office of honor, like that of commissioner, except the treasurer is a bonded officer. The town marshal received last year a salary of $25 per month. The new board will elect a marshal for this year. There are five candidates. They also elect a treasurer.

MARIETTA, January 18.—The superior court convened to-day, Judge James R. Brown, presiding. The criminal docket was taken up, and Judge Brown has so far, dispatched the business with unusual energy and ability. The members of the bar are unanimous in their praise of his impartial ruling and charges. The other new officers of the court have shown an aptness and ability which prove that their selection was merited.——The first shipment of new iron for the Marietta and North Georgia railroad has arrived and is being carried out to the end of the line.——Mr. J. H. Logan, of Atlanta, was in the city to-day partly on business.——The new rules of the railroad commission requires the depot agent to check all baggage before the train arrives, which will dispense with a great deal of confusion.——The wreck of Saturday morning was cleared away by 5 p.m., and everything was in running order by night. It was a mistake about any one being hurt in the run off.——We notice that Colonel P. W. Alexander and Judge G. N. Lester will practice in this circuit.

MACON, January 18.—An aristocratic wedding among our Hebrew friends occurred on Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Samson Altmayer was united according to the Jewish rites to Miss Sallie Finteau. The bride is one of the most intelligent of our Jewesses and is well worthy of any man's affection. The synagogue was crowded to its utmost capacity by friends, and the ceremony, though in some respects peculiar, was beautifully performed by the rabbi, Rev. I Sanger. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the halls of one of the Hebrew societies, where a bountiful repast awaited them, amid the profuse and sincere congratulations of friends and relatives.——Mr. Charlie Ross, one of Macon's most popular young men, gave a private dinner party to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edwards and bridal party at the Lanier house, yesterday afternoon. The affair was recherche in every particular, the bill of fare, printed on satin, embracing the finest wines and viands. The party lingered over their amontillado until a late hour, when the strains of music set dainty feet in motion, and a social dance closed the pleasant event.——A scandal connected with the box factory here has been the talk of the town. The foreman of the shop has been taking improper liberties with his female employes. Public opinion is fast assuming the shape to give him an invitation to leave the city.

What the Papers Say.

Americus Republican.

A few nights ago, Dave Mitchell, a colored man employed by Gus Willet, was walking along the road followed by several pups, when they jumped a wildcat which took to a tree. Dave knocked it out with a lightwood knot and the dogs soon killed it. It had just killed six fine pigs for Mr. Spencer Pryor, and if Dave had not happened along at the right time, the cat would have cleared out the entire pen of hogs. It was too full to run or fight and was easily disposed of.

University Reporter.

It is almost universally conceded by the members of the senior class that General Browne's lectures in history, on the constitution of the United States, is the most interesting and important branch in their collegiate course. As a historian, General Brown certainly has no superior, if an equal, in the south. He understands thoroughly those great fundamental principles which underlie the foundation of the constitution and of this government; and his manner of imparting this valuable information to his classes is certainly unsurpassed. He is stamping indelibly on the minds of those who pay it that attention which its importance merits, those great principles of constitutional liberty which are not thoroughly understood by one half of the so-called statesmen who legislate for us in the present day. It is to be hoped that the general will, in some day not far distant, give to the world his views on these great questions in the shape of a history of the United States for the benefit of future generations.

Berrien County News.

On Thursday night last a dastardly attempt was made by a negro at the turpentine farm of Ball & Ba l, six miles from this place, to take the life of another negro. From a runner, who came after the sheriff, we get the following particulars: some time after night the would be assassin armed himself with a turpentine axe and stealthily approached his sleeping victim, and struck him a blow on the side of the head, inflicting a ghastly wound, and leaving a portion of the brain exposed. Soon afterwards the alarm was given and the negroes on the place promptly arrested the negro and securely tied him, and then sent for Sheriff Goodwin. We failed to learn the names of either of the negroes, but they are a recent importation from North Carolina. Nor could we learn the cause of the difficulty. The physicians entertain but slight hopes of the wounded negro's recovery, but some of the descendants of Ham seem to have as many lives as a cat, and a well conducted case of trepanning may be all that will be necessary to send him back to the woods. The negroes on the farm showed a commendable disposition to have the blood-thirsty maker brought to justice. They arrested him, bound him securely and kept him until the arrival of the sheriff, to whom they turned him over. Such brutality as this calls for the strong hand of the law, and we hope the inhuman wretch may have to suffer the full penalty of his crime.——The prisoner, Kit Brown, aged 16 years, was brought to this place yesterday evening for trial before Justice Slater, and the evidence being conclusive, he was sent to jail to await his trial at next term of superior court, for assault with intent to murder.

THE STANDING CANDIDATE.

An Imposing Reception in Albany.

ALBANY, January 18—The reception to General Grant, this afternoon, was one of the greatest public demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Fully seventy thousand people were in the streets. Nearly all the buildings along the line of march were decorated with flags, and the parade of the military was large and imposing. The Burgesses had the right of the line, followed by the Boys in Blue. Then came the governor's sleigh, in which was seated General Grant, Governor Cornell and Adjutant-General Townsend. Following were the 10th and 25th regiments. Reaching the executive mansion the procession was drawn up in line and the general, governor and adjutant-general rode by, the military presenting arms. The general then entered the executive mansion. There was much enthusiasm manifested. Mrs. Grant was escorted to the executive mansion by Mrs. Cornell and her son in a sleigh immediately upon arrival and before the procession started. General Grant expressed himself highly pleased with his reception, remarking it was far beyond expectation.

The Western Method.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18—A dispatch from Bodie says Joseph DeRoche, who shot and killed Thomas H. Treivar a few days ago on account of a difficulty concerning Treivar's wife, was captured a few miles from this town on Sunday morning. A preliminary trial was held during the day which established his guilt. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was taken from the jail, conveyed to the scene of his crime, and there hanged. Five hundred men witnessed the execution. The result gives satisfaction, except among the gamblers and the saloon-keepers.

Mexican Matters.

HAVANA, January 18—The steamer City of Alexandria brings advices from the City of Mexico to January 9. It is reported that General Tiburcio Montiel actually ordered the execution of and shot Colonel Tipia, administrator of the custom-house at Lopaz, lower California, for engaging in a contraband trade. The legislature of Michoacan declared ex-President Diaz an honorary citizen of the state. The legislature of Morelos conferred similar honors on the ex-president and inscribed his name in golden letters on the wall of the legislative chamber.

Cincinnati Southern Reports.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The official report of the workings of the Cincinnati southern railway for the last year, under the management of the company which has leased it, shows the earnings to be $1,485,32 ; operating expenses, $ 85 90 ; amount paid the city of Cincinnati under the terms of the lease, $777,233. The stockholders have received as their share, $57,121.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

A BILL has been introduced to make East Tennessee a state.

NASHVILLE papers say that their streets were never in a worse condition than now.

THE great council for Tennessee, Improved Order of Red Men, will meet in Nashville, January 25th.

THE expenses of the state government of Texas for the year, ending February 28, 1882, aggregate $1,357,913.

NATCHEZ, Mississippi, has voted a subscription that will connect it with the Chicago and New Orleans line.

OVER three hundred students are now in attendance at the agricultural and mechanical college of Mississippi.

GUAVAS, pineapple, sugarapples and other tropical plants were uninjured by the late cold weather in Florida.

THE output at the Sewanee mines, by the Tennessee coal and railroad company for December, was coal 397,581 bushels; coke 268,078 bushels.

FROM the depot at Cartersville, Ga., there were shipped last year $60,000 worth of manganese, which is used for the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

EACH county in Texas has received a donation of four leagues of land for high school purposes. Many of the counties have a fund of from $25,000 to $50,000.

THOUSANDS of whites and blacks find employment in Louisiana and southern Mississippi in gathering moss that thickly hangs in festoons. When cured it brings a good price.

THE army officers sent by the French government to this country to inspect our horses, say that no state in the union can compare with Kentucky in its equine beauties.

JUDGE HOWARD, of Tarboro, N. C., during the recent cold term, when wood rose 100 per cent in cost, put four double-team wagons to haul wood for the poor, delivering it gratuitously.

THE Anderson, S. C., Intelligencer: They have another election over in Georgia; this time for county officers. We would like to know if their state constitution requires an election at every change of the moon.

TWENTY years ago, John B. Kennedy, of Kentucky, bought at Wesley Warwick's short horn sale, a cow for $210, that has yielded him full $10, 00 in sales, and he has twenty-four of her descendants left.

38,386

THAT IS THE CORRECT FIGURE

Notwithstanding the Juggling Carried on in the Census Office at Washington to Rob Atlanta of Her Standing—An Interview With Dr. Gatchell.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter was in the office of Dr. Gatchell, the census supervisor for this district, and had a conversation with that gentleman relative to the returns for the city and the great difference shown in the figures as made out by the clerks here and the subsequent count in Washington. The reporter opened the conversation by saying:

"Doctor, how do you account for the difference of nearly four thousand which your clerks and the census office at Washington have made in the population of Atlanta?"

"I can't account for it. The figures which I gave THE CONSTITUTION some time ago were gone over by the enumerators first and then by the clerks in my office. I am at a loss to know how any error could have occurred in my office here, and would be still more surprised that any mistake should occur at Washington."

"Well, doctor, how do your figures on the balance of the district compare with the figures as made out in Washington?"

"There is no great difference in any of the counties except Dade and Fulton. My clerks made a mistake of a thousand in adding up the population of Dade."

"Have you any record of the returns here now?"

"Nothing but a private book in which I have entered the returns as made out by my clerks."

"Will you let me have the returns for Atlanta?"

"Yes, you can take it. It is the only record I have. The other tables have been forwarded to Washington."

The following is the table secured from Dr. Gatchell, and it shows the population to be 38,386 against 34,398 as made out in Washington, a difference of 3,988. In view of the fact that the census taken every year for the last few years by the directorymen and school board has made the population over forty thousand, the figures now presented to us are surprising to say the least. Below is the table:

No of district.	Enumerators' Names.	Population.		
		White.	Black.	Total.
89	C. C. Greene, Jr.	1463	845	2308
9	J. G. Orr, Jr	94	1171	2111
9	F. A. Powell	1052	1174	2226
92	J. H. Logan	2119	10	3149
9	Mrs. O. M. Reid	1452	417	1869
94	F. M. Richardson	135	505	1860
95	D. A. Greene	57	9 8	1525
96	J. H. Jones	166	201	3 07
97	E. B. Brown	3	397	796
98	F. Clark	2085	192	4 12
99	N. L. Barnard	1757	1969	3726
10	I. O Harris	841	1189	2 30
10	Jesse W. Jackson	84	544	1387
102	E. S. Thomas	1409	79	2 8
103	D. N. Newsom	412	1365	5191
Tot		22080	16306	38386

"FOOLS THAT CAME SOUTH."

A Common Sense View of Some of Their "Errands."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican Letter.

Sectionalism is an absurdity, as it is a crime. It is not at all remarkable that among the rustics of Iowa and Minnesota, remote from the south, with no special tie to it, the bloody shirt should float in grand triumph, but it is somewhat puzzling to us that those who spin our cotton, make our shoes and hats, and prepare the paper upon which we write, who travel with so much ease through our orange groves in winter and among whom we travel in the summer should be so anxious to draw and keep distinct the line of separation. When it is remembered that the sceptre is departing from your Judah and that the west, the great ally of New England now, must become her great antagonist in time to come, it seems a sad folly for her to turn her face against that section where her natural allies are found. The west will make wagons and window sash for the present, but the south is learning to make everything. Is it well to build up and at the same time embitter so threatening a rival? The paper on which I write, once bought at Fall River, is now made in North Carolina. The shoes I wear were made in Baltimore. The cassimere of my pants is made in Mississippi and my underclothing woven in Georgia mills. As it is impossible to break down the south, is it well to antagonize her? The solid south is no figment. There never was concocted a more ingenious and skillful play to make her so than that which aimed to keep power in the north. In scarcely a decade of years from reconstruction the south only needs the help of a few voters in New York to say who shall preside over this government. You can never divide the south by assailing her. The more the bloody shirt flies the closer she will cling together; and yet she can be divided. When New England ceases to be solid, when the south is no longer threatened by the republican party, when the policy of the Springfield Republican, instead of the policy of the New York Times, is adopted, then we may look for division in the south. But this policy never will be adopted as long as the south is so generally misunderstood. The errors about the south are the more dangerous in that they are nearly all of them truths put in a false light. I have only seen a review of Judge Tourgee's work "A Fool's Errand," and cannot speak of that, but I can tell him of sundry fools who have come on errands to the south to go back sadly augered by an utter failure to do what they wished.

Here was the brave farmer. He never planted a bale of cotton in his life, never managed a negro, never knew anything of a mule, but having a few thousand dollars, he concluded to come to Georgia to show these ignorant southern people how to farm. He was going to get rich. He went to Baker or Lee county. He found Colonel Thompson, a plain, apparently untravelled old planter, very ready to rent. The colonel began to suggest, but he soon found Hezekiah knew more than he did. So Hezekiah ordered out his big ploughs, got his bell and belfry and made his labor rules, called the negroes "my gentle friends," told them he wanted their labor and they wanted his protection, bought some clover seed and timothy, sowed in the sand and began his work. Old Colonel Thompson, with a merry twinkle in his eye put Hezekiah's rent money in his big pocket and stood off to see. Well, Hezekiah found a New England laborer and Sambo rather different, and to manage a mule required more art than to manage a New England township. The grass got some of his cotton. The caterpillars got the rest. The colonel got his rent. The darkeys got the money he brought, and he went back to New England disgusted and wrote the "Fool's Errand."

Then there was the philanthropic fool. He was as sincere a fellow as ever read Emerson or came from A dover—a cross between Harvard and Williams, too narrow for one and too broad for the other. He wanted to regenerate the negro race. True, some of us and some of our grandfathers had been trying to do that work, but Philanthropos, with Joseph Cook in one pocket and Dr. Leonard Bacon in the other, was going to show how the work was to be done in a way. He and his sister and his cousin bought new spectacles, put ten pounds of good tea in their trunk, filled it up with Atlantic monthlies and prepared themselves for martyrdom. Fully persuaded the fearful curse of slavery had ruined beyond hope the white race, and that a democrat and an infidel or a Catholic were the same thing, they came south. He did not seek out or consult with any southern preacher nor representative laymen. He sought out the leading colored man of the place, lived at his house, and soon wrote home about the ostracism of missionaries to negros. Stated nakedly, the fact is sadly derogatory to southern civilization, and far more so to southern religion. The fact would probably be presented by Philanthropos to a Massachusetts audience thus: "Feeling my heart beat with sympathy for an oppressed race, I went south after the war to see if I could do something to civilize and Christianize it. I opened a school in Atlanta. I found the poor freedman eager for knowledge and earnestly desirous to rise in the scale of life. I went to do him good; I went to his cabin, I slept in his bed, I ate of his scanty store, and assured him that I believed him to be a man and a brother. I did not try to curry favor with his oppressors. I tried to instill into his breast a hatred of tyranny by often calling his attention to the wrongs of the past. I tried to eradicate from his breast any sense of inferiority and taught him to hold his own everywhere. In one word, I tried to make him feel that he was a man. Could I do less than denounce the awful wickedness of the rebellion or less than to try and inspire in him gratitude for that party which had saved the union and given him freedom? For these things, and only this, I was ostracised. I could see the sneer on the lips of the brainless southern blood as I walked proudly by with one of my colored female pupils on my arm and with my teachers and scholars following in procession as we went to the Congregational church to hear a young mulatto (the son, by the way, of a democratic congressman) deliver a lecture on the emancipation proclamation only fully carried out by the use of the army to secure a free ballot." That's his side.

The other side, or the southern man's story, may be told as follows: The war was over. We were suffering from every quarter. Our dead children, over whom we wept, were more blessed than we. We needed sympathy and help. The negroes, who had been our slaves, were now our masters. They were sergeants and corporals of the army. They were in our halls of legislation. They were voting away our money, with the design of making our taxes so heavy as to force all we had to sale. The northern missionary came. He ignored us. He sought for the negro alone. He told him of his wrongs in the past. He told him he was now the peer and the superior of the southern white. He taught him to sing "We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree." The ladies of the mission sought their associates among our washerwomen and cooks. The young ladies walked with our barbers and carriage-drivers. They took every opportunity to sneer at us and ridicule. As they seemed to have no use for us we let them alone. The men were active politicians, identified with the party which seemed bent on our ruin. True, there were exceptions. There were those who showed by their lives that they had come to do the negro good and us too. As soon as we found such we gave them due respect. We did not object to their work. If they had consulted our preachers and philanthropists—for we have them—and sought their co-operation, they would have gladly joined with them, but they did not. We did not like them or their methods, and we left them alone.

These are the two stories. Which is correct? Both. There were many who came in the spirit of the missionary who is here represented, and there were many who presented exactly the fortunes of those of whom the representative southerner has spoken.

The Canada Pacific Project.

TORONTO, January 18.—The Globe says that since the formation of the new syndicate 10,000,000 has been subscribed in England towards t Pacific railway project, and now it is perfect certain that the whole amount of capital requir can easily be obtained.

The Constitution.

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Constitution		$10 00	a year.
" "		5 00	6 months.
" "		2 50	3 months.
Weekly Constitution		1 50	a year.
" "		1 00	six months
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50	a year.
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator		1 50	"
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50	"
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50	for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA GA. JANUARY 19, 1881.

A HOUSE committee took nearly two years to find out that Mr. Bisbee of Florida is entitled to a seat as a member, but another committee very promptly came to the conclusion yesterday that it would not be a good thing to put Gen. Grant's name on the retired list of the army.

THE Monroe doctrine is a very good doctrine, but if it should be applied to a commercial corporation like the one headed by De Lesseps, it should be applied to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, or to any other public work in this country controlled by Europeans. The truth is, the fuss in Washington over the Monroe doctrine, is simply part of a scheme to bull the empty Nicaragua project and pension of General Grant—nothing more.

THE total population of 244 cities, each having over 10,000 people, is 12,008,000, or 24 per cent. of the entire population of the country. One in four live in towns, and if the population of towns above 4,000 people were taken into consideration, it would doubtless be found that fully one out of every three earn a living without guiding a plow. The tendency is strongly towards the towns, we regret to say, at the expense of the country.

THE population of Atlanta needs investigation, and THE CONSTITUTION proposes to ascertain as soon as possible, how and why the population of the city, as ascertained by Supervisor Gatchell, was cut down in Washington to the extent of 3,988 names. A more capable or a more upright man than Dr. Gatchell was not engaged in the work of counting the people, and it is scarcely probable that he made a mistake of any considerable proportion. The matter will be run down by THE CONSTITUTION, whether official assistance can be had or not. If there has been negligence in the census bureau, the fact will be ascertained, and the truth shall be scattered as broadcast as the statements of the bureau.

THE evil of absenteeism is so great and is so constantly growing, particularly in the house, that the democratic leaders have considered whether a caucus should not be called to consider whether some measure should not be adopted to correct it. The remedy already lies at their own hands. There is no need of a law or regulation upon the subject: all that is necessary is that the secretary of the senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the house shall execute an existing mandatory law and perform their duties under it. That law requires that the salaries in such cases shall be deducted. It is the law of 1856, still unrepealed, although unexecuted. Its language is that "It shall be the "duty of the sergeant-at-arms of the "house and the secretary of the senate, "respectively, to deduct from the monthly "payments of members, as herein pro-"vided, the amount of his compensation "for each day that such member shall be "absent from the house or senate, re-"spectively, unless such representative, "senator or delegate shall have assigned "as the reason for such absence sickness of himself or some member of his fami-y." This law should be strictly en-rced. It would soon work a great ange, and the people can be relied on apply an additional remedy at the llot box.

Last Year's Business.

The commercial failures of a year are ways regarded as at least good evidence the condition of business, especially en compared with those of previous rs. A leading commercial agency has pared such a comparative statement give its leading facts:

	Number.	Liabilities.
	4,735	$65,752,000
	6,658	98,140,000
	10,478	234,383,000
	8,872	190,669,000
	9,092	191,117,000
	7,740	201,060,000

e following table gives, in condensed shape, eographical distribution of commercial casu for last year:

tes.	No. in Business.	No. of Failures.	Percentage of Failures
rn States	85,774	723	1 in every 118
le States	237,062	1,472	1 in every 161
ern States	109,821	835	1 in every 131
rn States	275,672	1,171	1 in every 235
e States and ritories	38,494	534	1 in every 72
l for U. S.	746,823	4,735	1 in every 158
ion Canada	57,100	907	1 in every 63

s.	Amount of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
n States	$6,460,117	$8,935
States	33,953,292	23,066
ern States	8,813,442	10,555
n States	11,519,419	9,837
States and Territories	5,005,739	9,374
for United States	$65,752,000	$13,886
on of Canada	$[illegible],988,077	$8.80

e foregoing table of percentages," he circular, "offers a better idea any other of the real decrease in umber of failures, apart from the nt of indebtedness. This will be stood by closely studying the figas compared with the following, extend the comparison back for years. Thus, in 1876 every 69th ccumbed; in 1877, every 73d; in very 64th; in 1879, every 108th while in 1880 it was only one in 58 who laid down his load. In y of nearly 750,000 an improveo marked ought certainly to bet hopeful confidence in its future of success, provided the requis for the regulation and protecsuch a host are forthcoming" . Dun & Co. attribute the gain r system of economy which is to prevail, and which promises the future. During the last s of the year there were, howod many heavy failures, but these disasters can generally be traced to attempts to control the market in relation to large products. Many failures also occurred in the interior towns of the southern states, but these in nearly every instance were found to be due to overstocking in the autumn, to the prevailing bad weather, and the slow delivery of the cotton crop. None of these failures in either section indicate a bad condition of things in the country generally. They were exceptional, springing from exceptional causes.

The southern states have no reason to complain of the figures for 1880. There were in that year in the south 835 failures, against 1,076 in 1879, 1,415 in 1878; 1,078 in 1877, 1,361 in 1876, and 1,207 in 1875. The liabilities of 1880 foot up $8,813,442 against $15,876,703 in 1879, and $26,322,961 in 1878. In Georgia there were last year 77 failures, liabilities $1,018,763; against 86 failures, liabilities $574,323 in 1879; against 119 failures, liabilities $3,738,134, in 1878; against 103 failures, liabilities $1,181,631, in 1877; against 147 failures, liabilities $3,110,145, in 1876, and against 156 failures, liabilities $6,128,464, in 1875. If the Albany failure had not occurred, the liabilities of 1880 would have been surprisingly small, and as it is, Georgia presents better footings than most of the other states.

JAY GOULD contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the republican campaign fund. This shows that Jay is neither thoughtful nor economical. With this money he could have bought one hundred republican congressmen. When will our millionaires learn discretion?

THE Indiana senators were both born in the same county in Ohio. This shows how thoroughly the entire North American republic is permeated with this demoralizing political element.

SENATOR BRUCE thinks it would be a graceful thing for General Garfield to appoint a colored man to a cabinet position. No doubt General Garfield agrees with Senator Bruce, but he cannot afford to offend that large section of northern republicanism which believes that the negro has no rights that look beyond voting the republican ticket.

THE better class of greenbackers have become seasoned democrats after their experience with Weaver.

WE would like to see some fun. We would like to see Mr. Jay Gould get hold of a Georgia railroad, and buck against the railroad commission. Mr. Gould is said to be a very powerful man, and we have material right here in the empire state of the solid south on which he may test that element of his nature. For the information of Mr. Gould, we would state that the address of the commission is Atlanta, Ga.

BETWEEN Conger and Christiancy, Michigan positively has more statesmen than she knows what to do with. And in this enumeration, old man Christiancy's interesting family is not included.

MR. OPIE P. READ, the genial humorist of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, has accepted a position on the Cleveland Leader. In addition to his specialties, Mr. Read is an accomplished journalist, and we Opie will lift Editor Cowles's paper out of its present cave of gloom.

THE Chicago editors had a feed the other night, and a visitor says it was awful to hear them sighing and wheezing over their supper. Some people will make a noise when they eat.

DEACON SMITH and his partner, Colonel Romeo Reed, are still engaged on their entrancing serial in regard to McClellan's campaigns. Those who never went to war should subscribe to the Cincinnati Gazette before this wonderful essay is completed. It has now reached its sixty-fourth installment.

THE city council of Forsyth, in this state, compels the editor of its newspaper to pay twenty dollars for the privilege of publishing a weekly in that town. This shows enterprise as well as enlightenment.

A MICHIGAN woman cut out her tongue with a razor the other day, in a fit of religious enthusiasm. This suggests the reflection that if women would cut off their tongues and partisan editors throw away their pens and trim their ears, we would have a very peaceful country in spite of the bad weather.

ON Ohio man more lavish in his political affection than even Montgomery Blair, has named his infant son Samuel J. Tilden. This is all very well; but the Ohio man can't compete with Mr. Blair in the business of writing cards.

SEVERAL million honest democratic voters will be pleased to learn from the New York Tribune that Mr. Tilden is not only robust, but frisky. This is the kind of president the country wants; it wants a frisky one.

"MR. HAYES," remarks an exchange, "will not travel after he retires from the "white house." This is very strange. Does this distinguished man, including the ever-amiable William K. Rogers, propose to sit down in one of the thoroughfares of our national capital and allow the public to trample on him? We advise Mr. Hayes to travel by all means.

IN GENERAL.

—Gas is $1 65 in Cleveland, but it is cheaper in Washington.

—"The reconklingcan party" is what the inventive Whitehall Times calls it.

—Schurz has two records—one on the piano and the other on the Poncas. The latter will outlast the former.

—General Garfield sent out 9,000 letters from Mentor during the last quarter of 1880, nearly all in answer to office beggars.

—Joshua W. Sears, who graduated from Yale college three years ago, is said to be the richest man in Boston. His annual tax is about $47,000.

—Menotti Garibaldi has offered his services, together with two legions of Garibaldian volunteers and 50,000 Chassepot rifles, to Greece in case of war with Turkey.

—Modjeska's handwriting is elegant, sharp pointed and fine, and her phraseology, although quaint, is thoroughly grammatical. Mr. Gladstone is said to be one of her most fervent admirers.

—The sales of dime novels have decreased ninety per cent since the introduction of cheap standard literature. It is hardly possible to get a dime novel at a respectable book store now.

—M. Mundella, M. P., has a good idea of what the work of education should be. He advises teachers not to be bound down by codes of percentages, but to endeavor to form character as well as intellect.

—Mr. James Gordon Bennett has given $10,000 toward the fund for the approaching races at Pau, in the south of France, where he will remain during the season, having been appointed master of the hounds.

—Parnell and Dillon are coming to America again. Why not go over to England and stir up public opinion there? That would do the Irish cause some good. People in England and Scotland are more ignorant about Ireland than are Americans.

—The defeated candidate is like the old bachelor who says he once fell in love with a beautiful young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her folks were opposed to the match.

—The queen of Italy went to the Apollo theater, in Rome, a few evenings since. On alighting from her carriage she lost a diamond valued at $1,000. A policeman, who found it and returned it to her majesty, was handsomely rewarded.

—Mr. Stedman says Thomas Bailey Aldrich talks much better than he writes. He is full of repartee, which discharges itself at the least provocation, and drops pearls which would make his fame as a writer if he would gather them up.

—"Gath" goes back on the city which bred him so far as to laud Wilmington at Philadelphia's expense, and he propesies that it will take away a large part of Philadelphia's and Baltimore's commerce, and in the next census will show the greatest increase of any city.

—The life of a submarine telegraph cable is shown by experience to be from ten to twelve years. If a cable breaks in deep water after it is ten years of age, it cannot be lifted for repairs, as it will break of its own weight—a fatal difficulty, and for which there seems to be no practical remedy.

—Lovers of milk punch may be glad to know that New York in the year 1840 received only 45,000 quarts of milk daily. In 1850 the city received by rail alone an average of 91,413 quarts daily, which was regarded as about two-thirds of the entire supply. In 1860 the estimated receipts were 200,000 quarts daily; in 1870, 300,000 quarts daily, and for 1880 over 500,000 quarts daily.

—President Chadbourne told the Williams alumni in Cleveland, Ohio, that it has cost him $40,000 to be president of the college, and that he will retire at the end of the present college year, because a $10,000 business has been awaiting him for months, and he thinks he had better take that than $4,000 and leave the place to some younger and better man.

—Buffalo has the first creche opened in the United States. It contains at present nineteen cribs and fifteen cradles. Mothers who work out or are destitute can leave their babes and children, up to five years of age, and have them cared for gratuitously during the day by employed nurses. This baby's home was established mainly by the generous gift of Mr. Benjamin Fitch, of New York city, who donated the lot and building, and intends to give to the institution, which is called the "Fitch Creche," the income from other property he owns in Buffalo, amounting to $600 a month.

Bankruptcy and Business.

New York Herald.

During the past seven or eight years the principles upon which business is conducted have undergone a complete revolution. To-day a nine months' note is almost a commercial curiosity. The 30 day note is nearly the universal rule. Between it and cash there is practically no difference, except the risk involved; and no business can be conducted without some risk. Another potent factor which has contributed to the general prosperity that at present obtains is the greater caution exercised by the banks. The prudence and sagacity with which, as a rule, these institutions are now managed have been the means of checking the wild, reckless speculation which was the characteristic of nearly all our traders a quarter of a century ago. The country is every year becoming more conservative in everything, but especially in its business. It is this financial conservatism that forms one of our chief sources of strength in the present and that is one of our greatest safeguards against the perils of the future.

New York Times.

Since the war, and particularly since 1873, there has been a radical change in the length of time for which credits are given in nearly all branches of business. Long credits are now the exception, short credits the rule. Where six and nine months were formerly given two or three months are now the limit, and a very large proportion of current business is done on thirty days or less, that is to say, practically for cash. This has been brought about by a combination of influences of which the sense of danger in long credits is by no means the sole important one. The great advance in facilities of communication, the extension of rapid mails and of the telegraph, the establishment of distributing centers in the interior, the increased variation in customs and fashions, and the growth of sound banking—all these have united to make it more profitable to buy less at a time and much oftener than before. With these things, wholesale dealers have found their interests in reducing the risks of credit to almost nothing, and in concentrating their energies on the extension of their trade. Formerly the controlling consideration was the security of credits granted; now it is the volume of sales coupled with economy in the expense of doing business. What is to be the ultimate outcome of these changes, which may almost be called revolutions in trade, it is impossible to say. For the time being they make legitimate business safer, but they involve dangers peculiar to their new system, which will not be slow in developing themselves.

Macon Telegraph.

At this time the wagon roads are impassable to heavily laden vehicles in almost every county in Georgia, and country merchants are unable to restock their stores. It is almost impossible also to get cotton into market from points remote from railway facilities, and this is another disturbing element in the business of the community. With the return of sunshine and fair weather these difficulties will disappear, and the injury wrought, we trust, will be measurably repaired. The retail dry goods merchants, and dealers in perishable articles, perhaps, have suffered most. The ladies have been confined within doors by the snow and repeated rains, fruits have rotted in transitu, goods have been delayed by railroad blockades, and the season for the sale of winter fabrics is rapidly slipping away. Soon the decks must be cleared for spring importations. Still, so far as we can learn, the Macon merchants stand their ground right bravely, and will survive the contretemps of this unprecedented season. Many of them, however, are retrenching and shortening sail, some, we are sorry to note, by the withdrawal of their advertisements. This is "saving at the spigot and losing at the bung." Unless the public are kept fully posted as to the extent and character of their wares, they cannot reasonably hope to dispose of them. With the end of the mud blockade, however, we confidently look for a revival of trade, and there will be such a rush to the retail establishments that they will need all the clerical help that has been dispensed with during the dismal and weeping days of the past few weeks.

Pistol-Carrying.

Louisville Commercial.

Laws against pistol-carrying are not so effective as the creation of a general and emphatic public opinion that will brand the practice with contempt and attach to it odium. Whenever a young man discovers that the knowledge that he is addicted to this habit brings him into disrepute, he will be apt to change his ways. A little bit of reflection ought to convince one, where personal security is not menaced from any quarter, that to be lugging around a loaded pistol is a bad habit and an unworthy one. Not to speak of the accidents which may happen in consequence, it is a habit which exposes one to the peril of doing something in a sudden fit of passion which may cause lifelong regret if it do not indeed blast every prospect in life.

The man who has no immediate reason to fear assault, or any intention to commit one, ought to know that carrying a loaded pistol is not as innocent and decent a transaction as carrying a watch or little pocketknife. Soldiers carry guns and mechanics tools as implements of their profession and trade; but that a citizen should go around armed with a deadly weapon as a part of his personal equipment is a singular and offensive proceeding. There are young men who manage in some mysterious way to get the impression that it is a manly habit; they sometimes intimate that they are not of the kind that brook insults, and signify their alacrity to take life on slight provocation. If they would take the trouble to examine the laws which civilized nations have enacted relative to homicide, they would find that the good sense of mankind has set abundant store by the value of human life, and only justified its taking in certain cautiously and clearly enumerated cases. It is not so slight a matter—this destroying a human being—as many careless young men are in the habit of supposing. If ever, unfortunately, they should do the deed on which they heedlessly talk, they will bitterly realize what a gulf they have placed between themselves and peace of mind, and how utterly they have changed their whole career. The blood of the slain—if wrongfully slain—will stick to them, and all the waters of the earth will not wash the damned spot out. The possession of the pistol, and the temptation to use it, are hatefully associated.

A high-spirited fellow gets ashamed of carrying a thing which he never uses, and is, with diabolic ingenuity, tempted by the spirit of evil to test its fitness for some purpose. Other weapons are convenient for recreation. The rifle is adapted for target shooting, and so the bow for archery practice. The shotgun is the favorite weapon for the sportsman.

This little and dangerous toy, the pistol, is intended for killing or wounding men with. It plays a very small part in the large transactions of war. It is the weapon for murder on a small scale. It is the pet plaything of the assassin, and is lovingly fondled by the fellows who hide in alleys and enter houses at night with masks on, the fellows who habitually associate with gamblers and prostitutes and who finally wear a hempen necklace for a few minutes in the air or serve the state in the sickening garb of the prison. It is not an ornament for the person of a young man who rightly values himself and who means no harm to others. Put aside this sinister contrivance and sew up the hip pocket. We are giving you a piece of counsel that may save you a great deal of trouble, sorrow and loss.

What the Colored Republicans Want.

Cleveland Herald.

From various conversations with the southern delegates during the past few days, there have been gained a number of points which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, are worthy of consideration in the settlement of the now existing troubles. To save time and space we group and condense them as follows:

1. A change in the United States jury laws, so that convictions can be more certainly obtained.
2. Changes in the federal election laws, to secure greater freedom in elections.
3. Better education in the south, for all parties, irrespective of color.
4. The appointment to government positions of tried and true men, who will see that the laws are enforced.
5. The commercial development of the country, which can alone come after the establishment of political and social toleration.
6. Prompt and active measures on the part of the national government where possible, and the unseating of every congressman who has obtained his seat by illegal means.

These are a few of the suggestions these men have thrown out here and there. They are submitted for what they may be worth.

Governor-Making.

Griffin News.

Several of our state exchanges are already devoting some attention to the discussion of the probable candidate for the next gubernatorial campaign. Several distinguished gentlemen have been named and their claims and qualifications urged.

While it is entirely too early yet to waste time, breath and argument in reference to a state election which is nearly two years off, it is nevertheless gratifying to learn that there are so many distinguished Georgians well qualified to fill that exalted position and who would be quite willing to do so. We have no doubt that a dozen gentlemen could be named in each congressional district who would make able governors and acceptable to the people. But these gentlemen have nothing to gain by being dragged and paraded around thus early in the race. The people will get tired of them before the campaign fairly opens. The people of Georgia are entitled to a rest from state politics, and it is nothing but humanity to let them have it.

Cheap Cabs for Cities.

The Hub.

There is need in our American cities for twenty-five-cent and fifty cent carriages, and hack-owners would certainly find it for their profit to provide such means of conveyance. There would be vastly more riding in carriages if the prices were not so high. Many railroads have acknowledged the cheap railroad fare, especially for a short distance, instead of being detrimental to their interests, have been greatly beneficial to them, and the same would be true of cab fares. Thousands of people would use them where hundreds used them before. If fares were accommodated to what men in ordinary circumstances could afford to pay, and small carriages like those which one sees everywhere in London and Paris were available, and the rate of hire so fixed that bargaining and bluffing and wordy war were not the usual attendants of a cab ride, business men and visitors would soon get in the habit of depending upon them, whereas they now walk or trust to horse railroads to shorten the walk.

Westminster Abbey a Fraud.

New York Evening Post.

Mistress Aphra Behn is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot have graves in outer churchyards.

Mrs Aphra Behn had ability, but nothing approaching genius.

Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot were real primates in letters.

Mrs Aphra Behn used her ability as a means of ministering to low tastes and vicious desires.

Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot made genius a minister to the highest intellectual and moral aspirations of their age.

What is the use of Westminster Abbey as a pantheon, unless indeed means can be found for the revision of the absurd judgments upon which admissions to it are made or denied?

Bad Man Conkling.

New York Sun.

Roscoe Conkling is a foe to the freedom of the press; the leading supporter of the third term doctrine; and, in our judgment, the most dangerous man who has dwelt in this state since the time of Aaron Burr.

The Big Four.

Owensboro (Ky.) Examiner.

The big black four—Sprague, Giro, Christiancy and Conkling.

Two Votes and the Chair.

New York Star.

Conkling can now cast two votes in the United States senate.

The Breath of a Violet.

For The Constitution.

I.

The day was fair, the spring was young
And the sun hung low in the west;
And simple and sweet was the song she sung—
A song of love and rest.

II.

They have made many songs, I know, since then,
And there's many a voice as clear;
But I never can hear that song again
Without a starting tear.

III.

I saw a knot of violets lie
Half hid in her tangled hair;
Like stars of blue in a golden sky
They peeped and twinkled there.

IV.

On my brow gray hairs are mustering thick,
But I strive in vain to forget,
For my brain reels now, and my heart grows sick
At the breath of a violet.

RALPH REDTHORNE.

—The public are cautioned to ask for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and take no other. Price 25 cents.

—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, the famous public speaker once said: "The trouble with members of the bar is that they don't get down low enough. The shoot over the heads of the twelve numbskulls before them. I have seen Ewing, Stanbery and Hunter, leading luminaries as they are, dumbfounded at being beaten by some stump-tailed, penny-royal bull of a country attorney with no more law in his head than a snake in dog days. I never score a success in jury trial that I don't feel humiliated. Even if my side has the right, I know I have used the means to win that ought to shame a down east stock peddler."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Typhoid Fever.

I have been greatly benefitted myself, as also have others, from using Horsford's Acid Phosphate. I have used it to the exclusion of all other remedies, in Typhoid fever, with very gratifying results to myself, and with thanks from my patients for so agreeable a remedy.

C. R. J. KELLAM, M. D.
St. Charles, Minn.

—This statement is to show, writes Mr. John Dieffenbacker, Strasburg, Ohio, that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years past, and could not get any relief until I used St. Jacobs Oil. By the use of one bottle I was much relieved and with the second I was as nearly cured as it is possible to cure rheumatism in one of my age, being now sixty-four years old.

Luscious, Sweet and Wholesome.

Hub Punch, hot or iced, is more grateful to the palate and more wholesome than a punch made to order. All well stocked larders are supplied with it. Sold by dealers generally at $1.25 a bottle.

—The new senators have Ben requested to Congergate some Fair day in a photograph Hawley, to have their pictures taken Olover. They are a Sherman set of fellows, Hale-fellows-well met with all the boys.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.

—Prince Leopold has consented to act as "best man" to Lord Brooke, eldest son of the earl of Warwick, on his marriage to Miss Florence Evelyn Maynard, eldest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. C. H. Maynard. The marriage will take place in Westminster Abbey about the third week in February. Miss Maynard is the beauty and heiress to whom the gossips some time ago betrothed the prince himself.

A Word to Our Readers.

When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases, beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of a body, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it, and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the tooth ache, ear-ache nor consumption, but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life, and appreciate its good things. Try it.

jan15—d2w sun wed fri&w2w 2dp

—The latest and most reliable German authorities fix the present population of the world at 1,456,000,000. Of these Europe (without Iceland and Nova Zembla) has 315,029,000, or 1,791 inhabitants to a square mile; Asia, 834,907,000, or 1,031 to every square mile; Africa, 205,679,000, or 378 to a square mile; America, 95,495,000, or 137 to a square mile; Australia and Polynesia, 4,031,000, or 24 to a square mile. The Polar region has, it is estimated, 82,000 inhabitants.

—W. I. Blair, Danville, Va., says: I have long suffered from Torpor of the Liver and Dyspepsia, and have tried almost everything, but never derived half the benefit that I have from Tutt's Pills. I recommend them to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Sick Headache or Biliousness. Knowing Dr. Tutt personally, it gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the merits of his pills.

—General Roger A. Pryor of New York has been engaged as counsel for ex-Governor Sprague in the forthcoming divorce suit. Sprague's answer to his wife's allegations will shortly be filed in the court at South Kingston, R. I.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 d1y

—The wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas has gone with her children to Italy, where she will pass the winter. There is more than one Dolgorouki in the Russian imperial family, it seems.

Eminent Dr. J. J. Caldwell,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

States: "I have used Coldin's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF largely in DEBILITY, FEBRILE and NERVOUS DISEASES and have found it one of the most reliable of nutrient tonics."

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta
204 junell—d&w1y fol im rd mat E

—We never enjoyed a part of a sermon so well as we did that one we heard Sunday, where the preacher said: "Wives, obey your husbands." We cut it out and took it down home and pasted it in her bonnet. But she tore it out. Alas! we fear we'll never meet that woman in heaven. And how lonely it would be to be there without her—no one to cheer us up when we're down; no one to chair us down when we're up! The very thought produced a stroke of melancholy paralysis.—Dittoe.

A New Wonder.

The invention of Dr. Flagg in his Improved Liver and Stomach Pad, that without medicine banishes Headache and cures all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, is the wonder and delight of all who wish to be well. jan16—d&w1w

OBITUARY.

SMITH—Died, in Bartow, Florida, on Monday January 10th, 1881, Jack J. Smith, son of Jo. S. and C. A. Smith, of this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

Nights Matinee, | Jan. 21st & 22d

ENGAGEMENT OF THE
Greatest Living Emotional Actress,
Charlotte Thompson!
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 21st—J. A. Tillotson's New American Comedy Drama,
"THE PLANTER'S WIFE!"
A Picture of Southern Life.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2:30 P. M.,
THE PLANTER'S WIFE!
SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22d,
JANE EYRE!

PRICES AS USUAL. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. jan19 d4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Positive Cure
Without medicines,
Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct 16, 1876. One box.
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.
For further particulars send for circular.
P. O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John Street, New York.
jan5—6m wed fri sun

Partner Wanted.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT BUSINESS man, with a cash capital of $850 to $1,000, who would like to engage in the Publishing business in Florida, can hear of something to his advantage on application to the Business Manager of THE CONSTITUTION.

To a gentleman of the requisite qualifications, who is willing to make himself useful in extending the business, a half interest will be sold, and the investment will, beyond question, prove satisfactory. jan10 d1t

PRICE
—OF—
Gas Reduced.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PRICE OF Gas will be $3.00 per 1000 cubic feet commencing 1st instant. All bills must be paid at

The Company's Office,

Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, between the 1st and 5th of each month, at which time and place a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed. Office hours from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

J. H. MECASLIN,
Treasurer of the Atlanta Gas Light Co.
jan7 d1f

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
Atlanta, Ga., January 18th, 1881.

OWING TO THE NECESSITY WHICH EXists for cars, and the delay on the part of Consignees in unloading cars consigned to them, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that if the cars which they should unload are not unloaded by Consignees within twenty-four hours after they are notified of arrival, (unless Sunday, which will not be counted, intervenes) that a rental of two dollars and a half per day, and at this rate for fractional parts of day, will be charged for rent of each car so detained. A failure on the part of any Consignee to unload cars as aforesaid will be considered by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company as a consent and agreement by such Consignee to pay such rental.

WM MACRAE,
jan18—dtf General Manager.

Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line R'y.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, PASSENGER trains will run as follows:

LEAVE ATLANTA.

No. 43—Day Passenger	4:00 a. m.
No. 47—Night Passenger	3:00 p. m.
No. 49—Fast Mail	8:20 p. m.

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

No. 42—Day Passenger	12:35 night
No. 48—Night Passenger	12:40 p. m.
No. 50—Fast Mail	9:46 a. m.

W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
January 16, 1881. jan16—dtf

SPECIAL NOTICE

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1881, THE following will be adopted:
Local Tickets will be sold by the agents of the

WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R.
AT THREE CENTS PER MILE.

Conductors will, in all cases, charge FOUR CENTS per mile where Tickets are not purchased.

Excursion Tickets, good only on the Kingston accommodation train, will be sold by the agents at Five cents per mile for the round trip.

Thousand-mile Tickets will be sold at $25.

Baggage will only be checked by the Station Baggage Agents, and Train Baggage-Masters will not check baggage.

No baggage will be checked unless owner presents a ticket.

By order General Manager.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent
372 jan16—d1m sun wed fri

A DELICIOUS DRINK
For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Parties, Etc.

HUB PUNCH
C. H. GRAVES & SONS.
BOSTON.

HUB PUNCH.

Boston:
C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

The "Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

It is Warranted to Contain only the Best of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES
Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars.
Sideboards not Complete Without Hub Punch.
It can be used Clear or with Fresh Milk, Ice, Soda, or Hot Water, Lemonade, or with Fine Ice, to Suit the Taste.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels and Druggists everywhere.
jan12—d6m wed fri sun nx rd mat &w6m

BENSON'S
CAPCINE
POROUS
PLASTER
STOPS A
COUGH
AND
CURES A BACK-ACHE
when nothing else will.
A single one is worth half a dozen ordinary Porous Plasters or Cough Remedies.

nov17—d6m wed sat top or bot col nx rd mnol0

PATENT MEDICINES.

NEUROTIC
THE GREAT CURE FOR
NEURALGIA,

Headaches, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, etc.

MORE TESTIMONY. READ CAREFULLY.

From Rev. Dr. Miller, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman:

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 19, 1879.

Gentlemen: The bottle of "Neurotic" has done good service, having been shared with several sufferers, and in every instance afforded relief. I have tried the various remedies for Neuralgia, both in this country and in London, and consider "Neurotic" the best. Yours truly,

A. W. MILLER.

The following testimonials are from two clergymen well and favorably known to the people of Georgia.

INDIGESTION.

From Rev. M. Cleveland, pastor of Presbyterian church in Gainesville, Ga.

I have tried your Neurotic for Indigestion, and found it a most excellent remedy, and most heartily recommend it.

THOS. P. CLEVELAND.

NEURALGIA, COLIC, COLDS, ETC.

From Rev. G. G. Smith, pastor of Methodist church, Gainesville, Ga.

I have used Neurotic in my family with great satisfaction. Have found it a specific in Cramp Colic. In early stages of Cold, a teaspoonful is of great benefit, and it gives relief in Neuralgia and Toothache. I like it very much.

GEO. G. SMITH.

NIGHTMARE, VERTIGO, ETC.

From the venerable John I. Cheatham, Esq.

Gainesville, Ga., Dec. 23, 1879.

I am in my seventy-ninth year, and have been troubled all my life with Incubus, commonly known as Nightmare. Recently I was induced by a friend to try your Neurotic, and have not had an attack of it since taking the first dose. For the last twelve months I have been troubled with Vertigo arising from Dyspepsia, and have also had a soreness in the calf of each leg, and with swelled ankles and feet, all of which Neurotic has benefited. I gave some to a lady friend in Jackson county, who got a severe fall, bruising her knee badly and nearly dislocating her hip; and also to an old friend in Athens, who was suffering with severe pain in the hip, and in both cases it gave great and speedy relief. I am pleased with Neurotic, and believe it to be a good and safe antidote for a great many pains and infirmities that mankind is heir to. Every family should keep it on hand for cases of emergency. You can make what use you please of this testimonial. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN I. CHEATHAM.

Union, Stewart Co., Ga.

I tried "Neurotic" with good effect for Nervousness, Wakefulness and Dyspepsia, and cordially recommend it to all who suffer from those troubles.

Yours, respectfully,
L. F. HUMBER.

NEURALGIA.

Gainesville, Ga. Jan. 7, 1880.

I have suffered terribly for eight months with Neuralgic pains all over my head. Two months ago I took a bottle of Neurotic, and am now entirely well. I can say from experience the medicine cannot be surpassed, nor do I believe that it has its equal for the relief of pain. It will cure, beyond a doubt. I feel truly thankful that my attention was called to this great remedy. I hope that all who suffer will give it a trial.

Yours, respectfully,
W. B. CLEMENTS.

NEURALGIA.

Lawshe, Editor of the Gainesville Southron, says, in his issue of 23d November, 1879: "We are confident that 'Neurotic' is the nearest a 'dead shot' on that hateful malady, Neuralgia, that has ever been produced. We believe it has cured Mrs. L., who has suffered as much and as severely, for the last fifteen years, as almost anybody."

CRAMP, HEADACHE.

Jackson Co., Ga., January 15, 1880.

My wife has suffered greatly for years with cramp in the lower limbs, which latterly had extended up the body. She used a little of your Neurotic, which gave her speedy relief, and she has not had any return of the pain since. It has given equal satisfaction when used for headache. We think it the greatest remedy for pain in the world.

Yours, etc
W. S. WHITEHEAD.

NEURALGIA.

Langley, Aiken Co., S. C.

I have been a very great sufferer from Neuralgia for twenty years, and can truthfully say that your "Neurotic" is the best remedy I ever used. I have used only a portion of a bottle, and believe the remainder will cure me.

M. G. HITT.

NEURALGIA.

Dahlonega, Ga., March 1, 1880.

I had been suffering excruciating pain with Neuralgia for three months; I tried every remedy I could hear of in vain; got a bottle of Neurotic and found almost instant relief. Two months have elapsed, and there has been no return of it. Everybody should keep it. Yours, respectfully,

MISS M. W.

NEURALGIA AND NERVOUSNESS.

From Hon. M. G. Boyd, Senator from 32d District.

Cleveland, Ga., March 21, 1880.

I have tried your Neurotic, and find it unequalled as a remedy for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Yours, truly,

M. G. BOYD.

NEURALGIA.

Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 1, 1880

I have been afflicted with Neuralgia for thirty years, and have tried all the remedies known—without relief. A short time ago I was suffering intensely; had lost sleep for nights. I obtained a bottle of Neurotic, applied some externally and took a teaspoonful at bedtime; slept soundly and awoke in the morning entirely well.

Yours, etc., W. F. HOOKER.

Hall Co., Ga., September 6, 1880.

I have suffered with Neuralgia for fifteen years; have tried everything and all the doctors in vain. In my late attack I tried Neurotic, which gave me quick relief. My wife has suffered for twenty years with Dyspepsia. She tried Neurotic, and found more benefit from it than from anything she has used.

WILEY W. REED.

Jefferson, Ga.

For many years I have suffered terribly with sick headache, and spent much money for various remedies without getting anything to reach my case. Last winter I tried Neurotic, which gave perfect satisfaction in a very short time. Have tried it in several other cases in my family, and it has never failed. I believe it to be the best remedy I have ever known.

Respectfully yours, G. S. DUKE.

DYSPEPSIA.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24, 1878.

For several years I have suffered dreadfully with Dyspepsia, accompanied at times with most excruciating pain, and have tried many remedies in vain. I tried your Neurotic, which acted like magic, giving entire relief in a very short time. I consider it the most valuable, and indeed wonderful, medicine I have ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the public.

MRS. J. E. BUTLER,
No. 75 Marietta street.

INDIGESTION.

From Mrs. Colquitt, relict of late Judge C., formerly United States Senator:

Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1878.

I have been a great sufferer from indigestion. Neurotic was recommended to me, and it gives me great pleasure to state how much relief it afforded. I found it all that was claimed for it.

MRS. W. T. COLQUITT.

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, ETC.

From Captain I. S. Boyd, of the well known firm of Walker & Boyd, General Insurance Agents:

Atlanta, Ga., January 13, 1879.

I have used Neurotic in my family for Headache, Neuralgia, etc., with prompt relief in each case, and cordially recommend it as the most valuable remedy I have ever used. Last night I was suffering intensely with severe cold and Neuralgia, and one application relieved me in ten minutes.

ISAAC S. BOYD.

NEURALGIA, COUGHS AND COLDS

Camp Ridge, November 9, 1878.

I have used your Neurotic for Neuralgia; Coughs and Colds, and have been much benefited by it.

MRS. E. E. KENNEDY.

NEURALGIA.

From Adjutant-General Jones, of North Carolina:

The Neurotic has been used by members of my family. It is an efficacious remedy for Neuralgia. Relief from pain was promptly produced by applying it externally, as directed.

JOHNSTONE JONES.

August 27, 1878.

NEUROTIC IS SOLD BY

Lamar, Rankin & Lamar

Atlanta, Ga., and all Druggists.

Trial Size, 25c. Large Bottles, $1.00

LAW CARDS.

J. D. HARRISON. HENRY C. PEEPLES.

HARRISON & PEEPLES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
23 Capitol Building,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts held in the city of Atlanta and by special contract elsewhere in the Superior Courts, and will represent Nonresident Attorneys in the Supreme Court upon reasonable terms. jan4—d1m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Centennial Building.
No. 3½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
241 june13—d12m

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EATONTON, GEORGIA.
Collections will receive prompt attention.
610 oct23—d6m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—d1y

D. W. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 86 aug5,1880—d1y

DR. L. S. RAYFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office: 26 Alabama street; Residence: 126 Washington street,
dec25—d6m ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

J. G. ZACHRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov21, 1880—d9m

DR. D. O. C. HEERY.
Office at Messrs. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S.
Diseases of the Rectum and Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty.
[illegible]

H. H. CARLTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. oct17—d6m

HENRY JACKSON, J. H. LUMPKIN.
Reporter of Supreme Court.
JACKSON & LUMPKIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 522 apr25—d1y

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES
J. B. ESTES & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 600 nov23—dtf

TRIPOD & PINE,
Sign, Fresco and House Painters,
21 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA ....GEORGIA.
543 mar28—dtf

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.
The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. 600 aug5—dtf

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS
DENTAL SURGEONS.
OFFICE:
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
nov25—dtf

DENTISTS.

DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES
MACON, GEORGIA.
Publishers of the Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon Dental Depot. Dealers in ALL KINDS of Dental Goods. jan 1—dtf

Kingsland & Ferguson
Manufacturing Co.

SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price latter without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CORDWOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW-MILL SUPPLIES. Send for circular.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
dec21—d3m

Atlanta Health Institute
Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,
No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address

nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

MERCURY
HAS MADE MORE
CRIPPLES
THAN ALL WARS COMBINED.
BUT
IS UNIVERSALLY USED FOR BILIOUSNESS
H. H. P.
Being made from Roots and Herbs found in our forest, Cures and
INVIGORATES
109 aug9—d6m

EMMA ANNA
Cotton Mills,
Cochran, Ga.

CLEMENT'S ATTACHMENT PROCESS. Yarns direct from seed cotton. Capitalist wanted to take an interest. Full particulars by addressing

J. R. SCHOFIELD, Proprietor.
456 dec19 d3m sun wed fri Macon, Ga.

WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY, AS GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music, French and English branches. Address N. G., Warrenton, Georgia. jan19—d3t wed fri sun

WANTED—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY for a young lady, where there are no boarders. Furnished or unfurnished room. C., P. O. Box 12, city. jan19 d2t

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, GOOD Mule, to do farm work. J., this office. jan18 d2t

WANTED—A SALESMAN THAT TRAVELS Alabama the whole year for other parties, to sell Tin Ware on a Liberal Commission in that State. It will pay well for a go-a head man. Address Conklin Bro.'s Co., Baltimore, Md. jan18—d3t

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO TEACH English and French desires a situation in a family or school. For particulars apply to 67 Ivy street. 376jan16d3t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 50 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN a traveling position. References furnished from former and present employers of Charleston, Augusta and Atlanta. Address "Commercial," P O Box 308, Atlanta, Ga. jan12—d3t wed fri sun

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND BEAU ful corner store with basement, under t Opera House, Marietta street. Address L De Give or Meister. 397jan16dtf

RESIDENCE FOR RENT—I WILL RENT TO a good tenant an eight room residence, conveniently arranged, and only a short walk from the business part of the city. G. W. Adair. jan11—dtf

OFFICES FOR RENT—FURNISHED OFfices on the ground floor and centrally located. Fires and light free. Apply at 28 Wall street. dec29—wed sun dtf

TO RENT—TO AN APPROVED TENANT the Cannon House, containing thirty-four rooms, situated on Marietta street between Peachtree and Broad, near the Capitol. All in good order. G. W. Adair jan11—dtf

BOARD.

BOARD—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with comfortable board and lodging by applying at No. 97 East Mitchell street. jan18 2t

GOOD TABLE BOARD, AND ROOMS WITH board and modern improvements, 112 South Pryor street. Families preferred. jan19—d3t wed fri sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIV management and settlement of est Broad street, over Cummings' Exchan jan19—d1t wed

WRITE TO HENRY L. ATWATE al Southern Agent Milburn Postoffice box 350, Atlanta, Ga., for trade on large or small lots. Milbu Spring Wagons. 59 dec5—d4m su

MARY T. DAVIS, M. D., GRA Women's Medical College of P Wilson House, room 14.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST built pony horse in the State, only old and warranted perfectly sound, true; good in buggy or under sadd e sold for no fault and only to a party w insure the kindest of treatment Price Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. ply to John Y. Dixon, Singer office, 42 Ma etta street jan16—d2t

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE ONLY Drug store in town. Business profitable. About $2,500 stock. Terms easy. Other business engagements reason for selling. Address J. W. Crum, Social Circle, Georgia. jan5—d2w wed sun

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 21, 1880. The Webster Wagon, manufactured at Moundsville, West Virginia, received Three Silver Medals and a Cash Premium of $25.00, being all the First Premiums offered by The Georgia State Fair, October, 1880. Signed: B. W. Wrenn, Sec'y. The Webster is a first-class Wagon and built especially for Southern trade and climate. Merchants can obtain Webster Wagon either in carload lots or in smaller quantity by addressing W. H. Sage, General Agent Webster Wagon Co., Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia. dec26—d til feb1st sun wed

Just Received
—FROM—
Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains
IN ATLANTA AT
Cohen & Selig's.
dec10—dtf

Landreth's & Buists'
FINEST
Cabbage and Extra Early Peas

FULL STOCK OF NEW CROP GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS by the million, for the million, at wholesale and retail. Don't delay. Come early. Order early. Bought early and bought cheap, and will sell cheap for Cash.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
27 Marietta street,
jan7—d&wky1m Atlanta, Ga.

Executive Call for State Bank Returns.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1881.

ORDERED, That every banking institution of this State and branch thereof do make returns to the Governor and under the oaths of the several Presidents and Cashiers of their respective conditions on the 31st day of December, 1880, and that such returns be transmitted to this department within thirty days from and after this date. The several returns must be in strict accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468 of the Revised Code of this State. A list of the stockholders must accompany the returns. Special attention is called to the provision calling for THE CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, GIVING THE WORTHLESS AND DOUBTFUL, AND FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE SAME with the other returns, copy of which publication must be furnished this office. It is further

ORDERED, That this order be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION three times a week for two weeks.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.
an2—d2w sun wed fri

ALFRED AUSTELL. Z. A. RICE.
AUSTELL & RICE,
(Strong's Old Stand)
No. 63 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
GENERAL
Warehouse & Commission Merchants

We are Agents for the following Brands of
Standard Fertilizers:
Pendleton's Ammoniated Phosphate.
Patapsco Ammoniated Phosphate.
Andrew Coe's Bone Phosphate.

Reliable Agents Wanted

J. T. GRAY with AUSTELL & RICE.
oct31—d3m sun wed fri

NEW FIRM.

ATLANTA, January 1, 1881.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY BY mutual consent formed a copartnership to be known by the firm name of Cook, Fain & Stewart, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling brick, under the supervision of G. W. D. Cook.

G. W. D. COOK,
F. S. STEWART, SR.,
A. P. STEWART,
JOHN N. FAIN.

jan12—dtf

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEORGIA Stock and Fair Association will take place at the office of the Association February 9, 1881, at o'clock a.m.

B. W. WRENN,
368 jan16—dtild Secretary.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

MEDICAL AND TOILET
PREPARATIONS.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply elegant to use. No grease, no oils, no repulsive odors. From infancy to old age they are equally successful, safe and reliable. CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, arrests disease, eats away dead skin and flesh, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, soothes and heals Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with Loss of Hair. It reproduces and beautifies the hair. The RESOLVENT must be taken internally for chronic humors. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, cleanses, soothes, and heals diseased surfaces, whitens, freshens, and beautifies the skin beyond all praise. It is an elegantly perfumed Toilet, Bath, and Nursery sanative. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP is the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, and is extravagantly praised by gentlemen.

SKIN HUMOR

On Face, Head, and Parts of Body. Head covered with Scabs and Sores.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: I commenced to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES last July. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the east and west. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. It has been the means of selling a great many of your CUTICURA REMEDIES in this part of the country. Respectfully yours,
MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.
DECATUR, MICH., November 17, 1878.

MILK CRUST

On a Child' Head cured.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—Last summer my sister, while visiting in Boston, bought a box of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP for her little boy's head, which had the milk crust for more than two years, and for which she had tried almost everything and exhausted the skill of several physicians. The CUTICURA cured him and he is now a fine, healthy-looking boy, with a beautiful head of hair. Yours,
MRS. B. L. BOWER.
143 CLINTON ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SCALD HEAD

For Nine Years cured.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—Since last I have been using your CUTICURA for my Scald-Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for nine years did me no good. I am now using it as a hair dressing, the head is well. It keeps the hair in very good condition. Yours truly,
H. A. RAYMOND,
for Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

DANDRUFF

one quarter inch in thickness

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—For the last twenty years I have been troubled as bad as any one I ever saw with Dandruff. My scalp was completely covered with scales, sometimes nearly a quarter of an inch in size. I considered it incurable. About two months since I purchased CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, and in about two weeks after commencing to use them I found the Dandruff entirely gone. My scalp is now as free from it and as healthy as it could possibly be. I feel it my duty to both you and the public to state the above facts.
Yours respectfully, THOMAS LEE,
Sewing Machine Dealer,
No. 2876 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

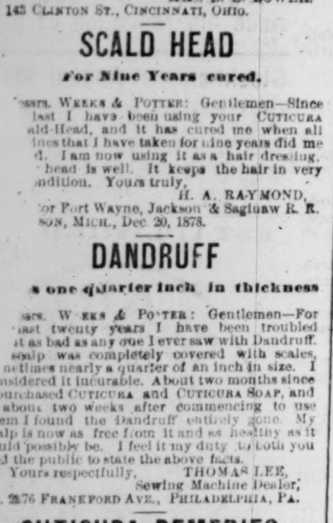
CUTICURA REMEDIES

For all Blood Humors,

are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars, for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness and Weakness.
451 april21—d1y wed sun &wkyl nx rd mat D



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Wol—d2m sun wed fri &wky24m top col nx rd m

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 d1y Atlanta, Ga.

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. I have bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. 21 WILKINS & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or Lockbox [illegible] apr20—d1y

Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.

Ask for Henry's and Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.
[illegible] sun wed &weowly

GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE.

The Insanity of Her Husband, Mr. Cross—A Letter from Herbert Spencer.

The notices of the London press upon the death of Georgia Eliot add little to what has been said here. The Examiner tells of the insanity of her husband, of which no public mention has been made. It says:

"It seems but little more than a year since we lost George Henry Lewes, her first and most trusted counselor and companion, and hardly a twelve-month since the world learned with, perhaps, some degree of surprise that she had married a gentleman of the stock exchange named Cross. While they were on their wedding trip—it is no use now to conceal the sad facts—he lost control over himself at Venice, and threw himself from the balcony of their residence. Happily, the sea, and not the ground, received him, and he survived, but only to be placed in a maison de sante. Bravely Mrs. Cross set herself to face her now doubly lonely life, but the struggle, not surpassed in intensity by that of any of her heroines, did not last long, and she has now gone, at the age of sixty, to the rest that must have come to her as a relief."

The following letter from Herbert Spencer was published in the London News: "Though, as one among those intimate friends most shocked by her sudden death, I would willingly keep silence, I feel that I cannot allow to pass a serious error contained in your biographical notice of George Eliot. A positive form is there given to the belief which has been long current that I had much to do with her education. There is not the slightest foundation for this belief. Our friendship did not commence until 1851, a date several years later than the publication of her translation of Strauss, and when she was already distinguished by that breadth of culture and universality of power which have since made her known to all the world."

The Standard gives some reminiscences of her early literary life. "For twenty years," it says, "the name of George Eliot has been before the public. 'Adam Bede' was published in 1859, and the only clew to its authorship was the announcement on the title page that it came from the same pen as the 'Scene of Clerical Life,' which had previously appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. Several claimants to the honor of its production presented themselves. Such imposters are the common-places of literary history. Sir Walter Scott was asked by an acquaintance to congratulate him on his identity with the 'Great Unknown' who had written 'Waverly.' The master-pieces of Akenside, Sheridan and Thompson were appropriated by Grub street highwaymen. Hood had some difficulty in establishing the fact that he wrote 'The Song of the Shirt,' and more recently there were three candidates in the field for the laurels which belonged to Mrs. Lynn Linton as the author of 'Joshua Davidson.' The pretender in the case of 'Adam Bede,' whom it ultimately becomes necessary for Messrs. Blackwood to expose, was a Mr. Joseph Liggins, of Nuneaton. Strange enough he had his supporters, and a Warwickshire clergyman declared that in his part of the world every one not only knew that Mr. Liggins was the creator of 'Adam Bede,' but could identify perfectly well the chief characters. It was not for some little time afterward that the name of George Eliot became generally known, and it was still later that it transpired that the owner of the nom de plume was a lady."

HER RELATIONS WITH PROFESSOR LEWES.

The true story of George Eliot's relations with G. H. Lewes is vouched for by Kate Field as follows:

When "Adam Bede" was published it attracted the attention of Mr. George Henry Lewes, who pronounced it to be a work of extraordinary genius. Thinking thus he eagerly sought the personal acquaintance of the author, especially as he was told that she was a woman of well marked and peculiar, but attractive character. Failing in any other way to obtain an introduction, he took the step of writing to her and of offering her any literary assistance in his power. Her letter of thanks was followed by a correspondence, and the letters of Mr. Lewes overcoming the reserve of George Eliot, she at last consented to an interview. Mr. Lewes was in a peculiar position. He was legally married. His wife, a handsome but wayward woman, had some years before eloped with a lover. Upon her protestations of repentance, he had forgiven her this offense and had received her again as a wife. This was a condonation of her crime which, when afterward she eloped again, prevented him from obtaining a divorce from the bond of matrimony. He could not marry while his wife lived. Under these circumstances, the parties, after due consultation of friends, determined to dispense with the usual formalities of the church and to join their fortunes under no other sanction than that of their common love. The novelist was always called after the union Mrs. Lewes. When the real Mrs. Lewes died it was thought that a legal union would be entered into, and there were rumors that it had been. These, however, were dissipated when George Eliot, as the executrix of Mr. Lewes, declared herself "a spinster," and affixed to her affidavits the name of "Marian Evans." The peculiarity of her social position is said to have increased her disinclination to mingle in general society.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—Times.

—A Sunday-school superintendent in Kentucky recently found the following sentiment chalked on his blackboard:

"PLEES Mr. SUPERINTENENT DON'T FIRE oFF STories evrY SUNDAY AT Us boys wiTh an awFul Exampul of a bAD Boy IN each oF TheM.

GIVE US A REST!
GIVE IT TO THE GIRLS.
GO SLOW."

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy. (REV.) P. F. HARKLEE.
Coal Run Crossing, Arkansas.
jan15—d2w sun wed fri&w2w 3 1p

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
718 oct8—6m sun wed fri &wky6m

IF YOU WANT TO CURE A COLD USE

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want to cure Croup, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would prevent Croup, give

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would save yourself from that scourge Catarrh, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would avoid Asthma, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT

If you want the best remedy you ever tried, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want to know where to find

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT,

GO TO

Daniel & Marsh,
13 Kimball House,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
200feb11—dtf sun wed fri

PATENT MEDICINES.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
—jan11—d1y top col nx to or fol read mat

The Gate City National Bank
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Capital, $155,000.00.
Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.
L. J. HILL, President. | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't, | EW'D S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
jan6—dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 18, 1881.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ......par | Selling......¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	107@109	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s	109@111	Columbus City	82@85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@105
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	113@115	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. Income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@75
Atlanta W't'r 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atlanta City 8s	113@115	do. Class C 4	87@90
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	106@108		
Sav. City 5s, new	88@90		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	113@115	South Wes R. R.	109@111
Central R. R.	107@109	Atlanta St. R. R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	120@122		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 18—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened generally firm, but soon became weak and prices declined ¼@3 per cent, the latter in Denver and Rio Grande, which sold down to 86; Canada Southern declined 2⅛ per cent to 86½. American Union, which closed yesterday at 83, opened at 85, but fell off to 83. Illinois Central advanced 1¼ per cent to 130¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined 1½ per cent to 170½.

NEW YORK, January 18—Noon—Stocks unsettled. Money 5@6. Exchange—long 98⅜; short 99⅜. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 5@6. Exchange 98⅜. Governments steady; new fives 101⅜; four and a half per cents 112½; four per cents 113¼. State Bonds inactive.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	151¼	Chicago & N. W.	133¼
Erie	51¼	do. Preferred	144¾
Lake Shore	133	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	48⅜
Illinois Central	132¼	do. Preferred	92⅞
N. C. & St. L.	80¼	Mem. & Char.	43
Lou. & Nash	*90	Rock Island	137
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	*34	Western Union	113
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	73¾	Ala. Class B 5s	97
do. Class A small	74	do. Class C 2 to 5	87

*Offered.

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold......$ 68 333 783 | Currency......$ 3,825,106

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 18, 1881.

New York—Futures opened easy at the lowest quotations of the day. While no very material change took place the tendency was slightly upwards, though towards the close the market became more steady. The closing quotations show no quotable change. The spot market ruled quiet at unchanged quotations; middling 11 13-16c. Net receipts for three days amount to 74,410 bales; exports 55,777 bales; stock 911,278 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
January	11 61@11 74	January	11 65@11 66
February	11 69@11 71	February	11 73@11 74
March	11 86@11 87	March	[illegible]
April	12 01@12 03	April	12 08@12 09
May	12 16@12 17	May	12 21@12 22
June	12 27@12 28	June	12 33@12 35
July	12 36@12 37	July	12 44@12 45
August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	11 91@11 94	September	11 96@11 98

Closed steady; sales 106,000 bales.

The local cotton market rules dull, and again we note a further decline in prices. Transactions are very moderate and holders are making liberal offerings. Buyers, however, are holding off and inquiries are few. Receipts to-day amount to 450 bales, of which 19 bales were received from wagons. We quote cotton dull as follows: Good middling 11⅜c; middling 10⅞c; strict low middling 10⅝c; low middling 10⅜c; strict good ordinary 9⅝c; ordinary 7½c; storm and stains 7⅜@9⅛c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	19
Air Line Railroad	
Georgia Railroad	228
Central Railroad	49
Western and Atlantic Railroad	20
West Point Railroad	134
Total	450
Receipts previously	103,937
Total	104,387
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	106,169
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	
Shipments previously	88,068
By local consumption previously	671
Total	88,739
Stock on hand	17,430

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	450
Same day last year	782
Showing a decrease of	332
Receipts since September 1, 1880	104 387
Same time in 1879	91,968
Showing an increase of	12,419
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1	88 739
Same time last year	79,007
Showing an increase of	9,732

From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Liverpool Cotton Circular for December.

In discussing the prospects of our market for the coming year we wish to avoid any positive expression of opinion, as repeated experience has demonstrated the folly of hazarding predictions of such distant events. Suffice it to glance at some of the leading features of the situation. First as to supply. The American crop is turning out larger than expected if we can take receipts as any guide. They have been on an enormous scale lately, and far larger than generally expected after the doleful accounts of weather we have had for so long. Speaking generally, it may be said that up till the middle of August the season was almost faultless, and the outlook then was for a possible crop of 6½ to 6¾ millions; but since then the picking season has been for the greater part most unfavourable, and indeed we should say one of the wettest on record, besides frequent spells of frost and snow. It presents a remarkable contrast to last year, which was one of the finest on record and the general opinion in the south was that it added half a million bales to the last crop. Under these circumstances it seemed not unreasonable to deduct at least half a million of bales for damage this year and so to reduce the total to less than six millions. We should say that about the favorite estimate in November was certainly not over 5¾ millions, but the extraordinary scale of receipts has converted the public on both sides the Atlantic to a general belief in six millions, and in some quarters there is a suspicion that it may exceed that figure.

Remembering as we do, how often estimates even at this period err by 200 000 to 300 000 bales, we speak with caution of six millions as a fair figure to work upon.

It should be added, moreover, that the weight of the bales is considerably larger than last season. The New York Chronicle, after an elaborate inquiry, puts the increase at 3 to 4 per cent. This would really add another 200,000 bales to the crop. On the other hand, it is of much lower grade than last year, so that, perhaps, the increased weight of bales will be almost or quite offset by extra loss in spinning.

The Indian crops promise very well, and the opinion in Bombay is that a small excess will be shipped over last year. The Egyptian crop promises a large deficit, say, perhaps, 700,000 cantars on the last one, or 140,000 bales of American weight.

The Brazil and other minor crops will probably show a little increase. Speaking generally, it seems that the above figures will yield a surplus of about 200,000 bales over the extreme possible consumption of the world in 1881, which will be a welcome addition to the very small reserves we have carried over for several successive autumns. At the same time we must observe that as the American crop contains an unusual quantity of low cotton, which will only come into consumption slowly, it is probable enough that the supply of good cotton may again run pretty bare in the autumn, and that we may not wholly escape the pernicious influence of attempted "corners," or efforts to squeeze up the price from the scarcity of contract cotton.

When we turn to the side of consumption, we see every reason to expect the large figures of the past year to be fully reached, or even exceeded. It is true that nearly all existing spindles have been running in England during the past year, and but a slight increase is possible in 1881, but on the continent, probably there will be a more decided increase, for trade is reviving in a marked degree, especially in France; the only exception is Russia, where serious disputes and great social disorganization prevail. The consumption there may be a little less, but in all other countries it will be rather larger. In the United States the consumption will be as large as the spinning power admits of, for trade is excellent, but it was equally so last year, and as there are few new spindles there can be little increase. Speaking generally, we should say that the consumption of the world will reach its maximum the coming year for some time to come. The long period of depression quite stopped extensions of spinning power in Europe, and it will be some time before they begin again.

This feature may have an important bearing on the future scale of prices. It is well known that the American planter is more than satisfied with the present price of the staple, and another increase of planting is pretty sure to take place next spring, therefore it will be natural to argue that if we got six millions this year with so bad a picking season, what may be expected next year if the season is good? The prices that have ruled the past two years have greatly stimulated cotton cultivation everywhere, and we can hardly doubt that the time is not far distant when supply will decidedly exceed consumption. This is one reason why great caution should be observed in handling cotton at nearly 7d per pound. It can be profitably grown for 6d, and within a year two we expect that price will procure us all that is needed or can be used. While, therefore, we allow that the present price of 6¾d is, perhaps, not far wrong, with the poor quality of this crop, and the healthy appearance of trade everywhere, we should urge caution and keep in view the probability of lower prices in the second half of the year, if next crop develops well.

A word, in conclusion, on the political situation. No great question disturbs the European powers. A strong desire for peace exists everywhere, even Russia seems to have dropped all intentions of eastern aggrandizement, at least, for the present; her internal state is wretched, and little energy can be spared for schemes of conquest at present. No doubt the unsettled state of the Greek question is a factor not to be ignored; but so long as the great powers are resolved to keep the peace, we hardly think much mischief can come from that quarter. The most troublesome question, as regards this country, is the disturbed state of Ireland. It is certain to cause a fierce discussion in parliament, and it is not impossible that the present government may lose its hold of the country if it fails to restore peace and order. We have evidently a time of trouble in store, as respects our domestic affairs, and, perhaps, this may at some period affect the course of business, but we hardly think it will go so far as to unsettle commercial affairs to any serious extent.

By Telegraph.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, January 18:

MARKETS.	GRADE.			RECEIPTS.		SALES	STOCK	EXPORTS.				Shipments.	TONE.
	Middling uplands.	Low middling.	Good ordinary.	Net.	Gross.			To Great Britain.	To France.	To continent.	Coastwise.		
New York	11 13-16	....	....	508	....	709	....	5898	50	....	....	....	Quiet.
Galveston	11⅜	10⅝	9¾	2791	....	8·9	118528	....	....	....	2 34	....	Quiet.
Norfolk	11½	....	....	3427	....	175	2961	....	....	....	1091	....	Quiet.
Baltimore	11¾	11¼	10⅛	....	120	415	24830	....	....	....	471	....	Quiet.
Boston	11⅝	11½	10¼	1012	1242	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	Dull.
Wilmington	11¾	10 15-16	10	446	....	....	57 2	1097	....	....	....	....	Dull.
Philadelphia	12	11⅝	10⅜	968	1493	862	14124	....	....	....	....	....	Quiet.
Savannah	11¾	10¾	9¾	3245	....	4000	90793	....	....	....	1758	....	Quiet.
New Orleans	11⅜	10⅝	9¼	9310	10021	6000	290860	4801	....	....	....	....	Quiet and easy.
Mobile	11¼	10⅝	9¾	46	....	1200	56161	....	....	50	416	....	Quiet and weak.
Memphis	11⅜	....	....	949	....	500	7364	....	....	....	....	1207	Easier.
Augusta	10⅞	10¼	9	617	....	868	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dull.
Charleston	11½	11⅛	10⅜	1609	....	1000	79778	....	....	....	....	....	Easy.

Consolidated net receipts 23,976

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 18, 1881.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—February opened 97⅛, closed 97⅜; March opened 98⅛, closed 98¼. Clear Rib Sides—January opened and closed ——; February opened and closed 6.77½. Mess Pork—February opened $13.27½, closed $13.17½. March opened $13.47½, closed $13.32½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, January 18—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@$4.00; extra $4.25@$5 00; family $5.25@$6.00; city mills superfine $3 35@$3 75; extra $4 25@$4.75; family $6 25@$6.50; Rio brands $6 25; Patapsco family $7.25. Wheat, southern steady; western lower, closing firmer; southern red $1.14@$1.17; amber $1.20@$1.25; No. 1 Maryland $1.19; No. 2 western winter red spot and January $1 15⅜@$1 15½; February $1.16⅜@$1.16½; March $1.18⅜@$1.18½; April $1.18⅜@$1.18¾. Corn, southern steady; western steady; southern white 51@52; southern yellow 53. Oats steady; western white 46@47; mixed 44@45.

ATLANTA, January 18—Flour—There is a noticeable better feeling in our market at present owing to the advancing tendency of the western markets; prices remain unchanged; fancy $6 50@$6.75; extra family $6.25@$6.50; family $6 00@$6 25. Wheat—Chicago—The month ruled steady at lower prices. At the close February stood 97⅛, March 98¼. The local market remains quiet and steady. We quote as follows: No. 2 at $1.26@$1.28; No. 3 $1.22. Corn—Firm; demand good; we quote white 68; car lots less. Oats—52c; small lots higher. Meal—Firm and in demand, prices range from 67@70c. Grits—$4.00.

CHICAGO, January 18—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and a shade lower; No. 2 red winter 96½@97½; No. 2 Chicago spring 96⅛@96⅞ cash; 97⅛ February; 98⅜ March. Corn dull and drooping; 36⅞ cash; 37 February; 41⅞ May. Oats dull and tending downward; 31¼ cash; 35⅜ February; 35¼ May. At the close wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 96⅜ bid January; 98¼ asked March. Corn, 36⅞ bid, 37 asked January; 37⅛ bid, 37⅜ asked March. Oats, 31⅜ bid, 31½ asked January.

NEW YORK, January 18—Flour, southern dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $4.75@$5 35; good to choice extra $5.40@$6.75. Wheat heavy and ⅜@¾c lower and rather more doing; ungraded spring 98@1 01½. Corn again in buyers' favor but more doing in options and a light trade in cash; ungraded 53@55. Oats heavy and ¼@½c lower; No. 3 43. Hops unchanged with a moderate trade; choice yearlings 14@20.

ST. LOUIS, January 18—Flour easier but not quotably lower; double extra $3.70@$3 90; choice to fancy $4 80@$5 60. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall $1 01⅛ cash; $1.02⅜@$1.03 February; $1.04⅞@$1 05⅛ March. Corn lower 39⅝ cash; 38⅝@39 February; 39@39⅜ March. Oats higher; 32⅝@32¾ cash; 34 March.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Flour quiet; family $4.75@$4.95; fancy $5 25@6.00. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.05. Corn steady at 44. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 37.

LOUISVILLE, January 18—Flour steady; A No. 1 $5 00@$5 25; extra $3.25@$3.50; choice to fancy $6.00@$6.50. Wheat dull at 95. Corn quiet at 44. Oats quiet at 37½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18—Flour steady; superfine $3 50@$3.75; high grades $5 25@$5 75. Corn steady and in fair demand at 63@64. Oats steady at 55.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 18.—The market generally firm. Coffee—Is firm but steady; Rio 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Firm at quotations; standard A 10¼; granulated 10½; cut loaf 11¼; powdered 11¼; white extra C 9¾@9⅞. N. O. sugars are firm, but we know no quotable change in prices; off white 9⅜@10c; yellow clarified 9@9½; seconds 8⅜@8⅝. Molasses—Black strap, hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—Active and firm; fair 50, prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1 20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8 00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lbs $1.00; 12 lbs $1.20; cases $6.50; 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6½.

NEW YORK, January 18—Coffee fairly active; Rio 11¼@14¼. Sugar quiet; molasses sugar 6½; fair to good refining 7 11-16@7 13-16; prime 7⅞; refined less active; standard A 9@9⅛. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 35@54. Rice active and firm; Carolina and Louisiana 5⅛@6¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18—Coffee steady; Rio 11@14¼. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common 5¾@6; yellow clarified 7⅝@7⅞. Molasses irregular; common 30@33; prime to choice 36@47. Rice active and firm; Louisiana 4½@6¼.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11@13⅞. Sugar quiet; A soft 9⅞.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Sugar firm; hards 10⅛@10⅝; New Orleans 6⅛@7⅝.

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,
(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)
MACON, GEORGIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills,
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE
BROWN COTTON GIN
AND PROPRIETORS OF
CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.
Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.
ja12—d1y

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

E. W. HOLLAND, President. GRANT WILKINS, Manager and Superintendent. ED HOLLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

GEORGIA IRON WORKS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Manufacturers of
RAILS, BAR AND BRIDGE IRON,
FISH PLATES,
SPIKES, BOLTS, HEAVY CASTINGS,
Foundry and General Machine Work.
766 oct30—d3m

Provisions.

ATLANTA, January 18.—Clear Rib Sides—The upward tendency of western markets creates a firmer feeling in this market; 7½c is now quotable. Mess Pork—Chicago—February opened $13.27½, closed $13 17½; tone steady. Lard—Firm; tierces, leaf, 10¼c; tierces, refined 9½c; kegs and cans 10¾c; buckets 11½c; Tennessee leaf in cans 9½@9¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18—Pork firmer; old $13.00@$13 25; new 14 00. Lard in fair demand; tierces 9¼; kegs 10. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, loose 4 80; packed 5; clear ribs 7⅜; sides, packed 7½. Bacon firmer; no shoulders on hand; quoted at 5¾; clear ribs 8¼; sides 8⅜. Sugar cured hams steady; canvassed 10¼.

BALTIMORE, January 18—Provisions firm. Mess pork $12.75@13.00. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; packed shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7⅝. Bacon, shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8⅛; hams 9½@11. Lard, refined, 9¾.

LOUISVILLE, January 18—Pork firm at $13 75. Lard strong and higher; prime steam 8⅞@9. Bulk meats active, firm and higher; shoulders 4⅜; clear ribs 7; clear sides 7¼. Bacon firm; clear ribs 7⅞; clear sides 8¼. Sugar-cured hams 9½@9¾.

NEW YORK, January 18—Pork less active and without decided change; old mess $13.50. Middles weak and nominal; long clear 7½; short clear 7⅝; long and short clear 7 65. Lard heavy and about 7½c lower with less doing at 9.30@9 35.

ST. LOUIS, January 18—Pork quiet at $13.25. Lard firm; 8.80 asked; 8¾ bid. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4 20@4.40; clear ribs 6.85@6.95; clear sides 7.1 @7 15. Bacon firm; shoulders 5 20@5.25; clear rib sides 7.60@7.65.

CHICAGO, January 18—Pork unsettled and lower at $13.15@$13.25. Lard active and a shade lower at 8.80. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 4 45; short ribs 7; short clear 7.30. At the close pork $13 17½ February. Lard 8.77½ February.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Pork dull and nominal at $14 00. Lard steady at 8.90. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4⅜; clear ribs 7⅜. Bacon firmer; clear ribs 7¾; clear sides 8¼.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, January 18.—Our market has been remarkably quiet during the past week, and while prices are firmly maintained for all descriptions of domestic goods, no quotable change has taken place. Jobbers claim that our market as compared with eastern markets is too low on some classes of goods, but at the same time the condition of trade is such that it is useless to alter our quotations. Business is almost at a standstill and it may be several weeks before we will be able to note a change. We quote:

Solid prints	6½
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	8½@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	6½
" " "	6¼
4-4 " sheeting	7⅞
⅞ " drills	8
¾ bleached	5¾@6¾
⅞ "	6⅞@9
4-4 "	7½@8
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. " "	10½
southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 9½
cambrics	7
ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	18 @20
Yarns	$1.00

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 18.—The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18—Whisky quiet and steady; western rectified $1.18.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Whisky in fair demand at $1.10.

BALTIMORE, January 18—Whisky dull at $1.12@$1 13.

LOUISVILLE, January 18—Whisky steady at $1.10.

ST. LOUIS, January 18—Whisky quiet at $1.10.

CHICAGO, January 18—Whisky steady at $1.11.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 18.—Market rules quiet. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 35; opium, gum, $7.75@$8.00; quinine $2.75@$3.00; calomel 75@80c; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.20@$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@22; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3 25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 per gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8 00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, January 18—There is no change in the condition of the tobacco market; prices keep firm; we quote very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@80c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra flag 80c; Cook's extra Featherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 60c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 50c; other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, (2 oz. packages, $11.70 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 18—Eggs—Firm and scarce with higher prices probably; 25c is being maintained. Butter—There is no particular change in the market; choice 23c; low grades range from 15@20c. Poultry—Receipts are inadequate for the local demand; dressed poultry is in active request at quoted prices; chickens 11½@12c; turkeys 14c. Irish Potatoes—Are in demand and scarce; we quote choice eastern $3.25; Tennessee $2.50@$3 00; we note an improved demand for Tennessee. Dried Fruit—Peaches dull; peeled peaches 10@13½c; unpeeled 4@5c; apples very quiet at 2½@3c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Firm and in active demand; choice eastern $5.50; Tennessee $3 00@3 50. Cabbage—3@4c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c; common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 18—Apples—Strictly choice $3.50; choice red, Russets and greenings are in good demand at $3 00; medium quality $2.55. Lemons—Of little inquiry. Oranges—Supply here large; $7.00. Cocoanuts—5@5½. Pineapples—None. Bananas—None. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new $ box $3.25; new London $3 50; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$8.50 per bbl. California Pears—$5.00 per box. Citron—26@28. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4¼; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6¼; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 18—Market steady. We quote: Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5 50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plow hoes 6c; Haiman's plow stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5½c. rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 7c; cast steel 17c. Nails, $3.40 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder, rifle $6.15; blasting $3.15. Bar lead 8c; shot $2.10.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 18—Cattle—There is a fair demand for Tennessee; choice, in car lots, 3½c; medium 3c; common 2½c; Georgia cattle 2@2½c. Hogs—Packing in demand; stocks moderate; we quote choice 5c; shoats 4@4½c. Sheep—3c; dull.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Hogs active, firm and higher; common $4.00@$4.65; light $4.70@$5.00; packing $5 00@$5 40; butchers $5.50@$5.50.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 18—Iron Ties — Arrow in fair demand at $2.00.

ATLANTA, January 18—Barley—$1.00@$1.15; fair request.

ATLANTA, January 18—Bagging—1½ lb 10; 1¾ lb 10½.

ATLANTA, January 18—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, January 18—Rye—None; no demand.

ATLANTA, January 18—Wheat Bran—$1.00; firm.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

Take Notice.

All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as below. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates, or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLER.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881—129th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
285 jan12—d&wkytilfeb8 top col nx rd mat

RECONCILATION.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
—WILL LEAVE—
ATLANTA,
Tuesday, March 1st,
Wednesday, March 2d.
—AT—
2.45 P. M.
—FOR—
WASHINGTON
Arriving there next evening,

Three Routes

No. 1—Via Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg and Alexandria. Return same Route.

No. 2—Via Cincinnati, B. and O., Parkersburg. Return same Route.

No. 3—Via Cincinnati, Pan Handle, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore. Return same Route.

Pullman Cars, to accommodate any number, will leave March 1st and 2d at 2:45 p. m.

WASHINGTON
Without change, via
KNOXVILLE & LYNCHBURG.
— ALSO, —
FOR CINCINNATI,
Making close connections with solid trains
For Washington.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP FOR CITIZENS,
$22.00.

FOR MEMBERS MILITARY IN UNIFORM,
$18.00.

Tickets are Good to Return Until March 10 Inclusive.

The National Capital City will be illuminated by electric colored lights every evening. Promises to be the most enchanting sight witnessed on the continent.

The Inauguration Ceremonies will be unusually interesting.

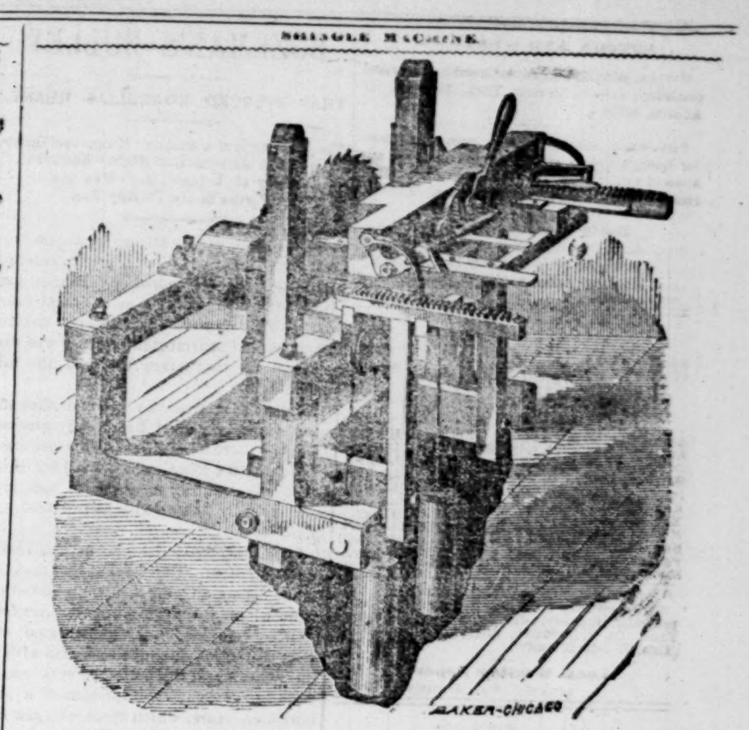
You can stop over in Cincinnati if desired.

If you want Reliable Connections and
SAFETY,
Buy your Tickets by the Old Reliable
KENNESAW ROUTE.

For information as to schedule, etc., apply to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, or to J. A. ADAIR, Agent, Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.
jan16 dtf

SHINGLE MACHINE.



CAPACITY 12 TO 25,000 SHINGLES PER DAY. For Catalogue giving full information Address BECK, GREGG & CO., Hardware Merchants Atlanta, Georgia, General Southern Agents
484 dec19—d3m sun wed fri

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

"EXCELSIOR"
Stove House!
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
36 and 38 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Jobbers and Dealers in
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
Ranges and Furnaces, Stamped and Plain Tin-ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Marbelized Slate and Iron Mantels at prices from $15 to $200.
Grates from $2.50 to $50.

Coffee Mills, Toilet Sets, Sad Irons, Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas and Water, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Steam and Gas Fittings, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Globes, etc.

Plumbers' Supplies,

Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, etc. We have, without doubt, the largest and best assortment of goods in the State. Don't fail to give us a call, examine for yourselves and be convinced.

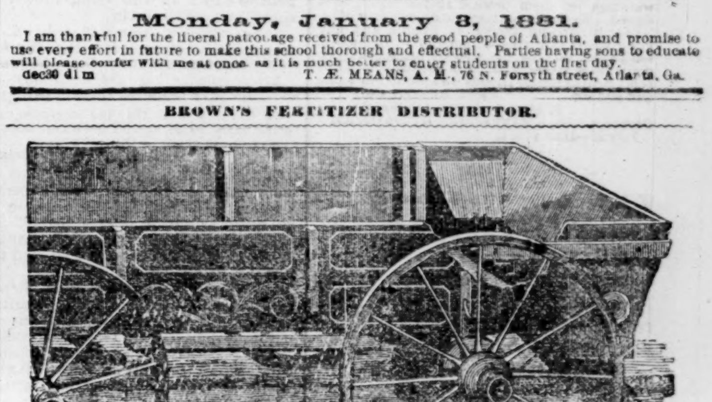
AGENTS FOR KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS.

Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer Pipe and Drain Pipe, Galvanized Iron Cornice Window Caps, Etc.

MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL
WILL RESUME EXERCISES ON
Monday, January 3, 1881.

I am thankful for the liberal patronage received from the good people of Atlanta, and promise to use every effort in future to make this school thorough and effectual. Parties having sons to educate will please confer with me at once, as it is much better to enter students on the first day.
dec30 d1m T. Æ. MEANS, A. M., 76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN'S FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR.



Notice to Planters.

HAVING PURCHASED THE RIGHT OF "BROWN'S PATENT FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR" for the following counties, to wit: Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Cobb, Douglas, Fayette, Clayton and Campbell, I offer farm rights to manufacture and use the same at the following prices:

1 and 2 Horse Farm Right	$5 00
2 and 4 Horse Farm Right	7 50
Over 4 Horse Farm Right	10 00

To parties who desire Sample Machines I will furnish them at $5 00 each, a piece, to those purchasing Farm Rights.

Brown's Distributor

Will put out evenly and uniformly your Stable Manure, Compost, Cotton Seed, Muck, etc., on eight or ten acres per day.

It is the CHEAPEST and MOST EFFICIENT Machine of the kind known, and will distribute broad-cast, single drill or two rows at once, any width and in ANY DESIRED QUANTITY.

The farmer will, in one year, get back many times the price of the farm right and machine in the increased yield of his crops alone, to say nothing of money saved which he has been paying for fertilizers, and the permanent improvement of his land.

Read the following Certificate from Louisiana Planters, where the Machine was invented and has been thoroughly tested for the last four years:

OUACHITA PARISH, LA., JULY 26th, 1880.

This is to certify that we have used "Brown's Patent Distributor," and can say EVERYTHING in its praise, as it distributes stable and barn-yard manure, cotton seed, etc., evenly and uniformly in any desired quantity, both in single drill and two rows at once, any width. We further recommend it for its CHEAPNESS and SIMPLICITY, as there is not a piece about it but what can be had on every farm, which enables every one to be his own manufacturer.

Signed, D. C. Morgan, C. C. Smith, A. B. Scriber, R. G. Cobb,
W. L. DeGraffenreid, T. J. Williams, W. C. Hinson, Jos. A. Powell,
Thos. Wood, D. Faulk, M. L. Bowman, J. R. Merideth,
and a host of others.

This Machine took the First Prize Medals at all the Western State Fairs in 1880, where it was exhibited.

On receipt of $15.00 the undersigned is authorized by the owners of the Patent to send a Farm Right and Sample Distributor to any party in the United States. In ordering a Distributor give the width between the rear standards of your wagon.

Send Money by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Machines manufactured by WARLICK & MABIN, corner Rhodes and Elliott streets, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Address Dr. C. A. SIMPSON,
64 Whitehall Street.
jan9—dtf

USE
FOREST LEAF & JUNIPER
KIDNEGEN
THE GREAT KIDNEY REGULATOR AND DIURETIC.
TRADE MARK

KIDNEGEN is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or FOUL KIDNEYS, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LOSS of ENERGY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTIONS arising from KIDNEY or BLADDER DISEASES. Also, for YELLOW FEVER, BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malarial sections.

By the distillation of a FOREST LEAF with JUNIPER BERRIES and BARLEY MALT we have discovered KIDNEGEN, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the bladder and any straining, smarting, heat or irritation in the water passages, giving them strength, vigor and causing a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney difficulties it has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and flavor. It contains positive diuretic properties and will not nauseate. Ladies especially will like it, and Gentlemen will find KIDNEGEN the best Kidney Tonic ever used!

NOTICE.—Each bottle bears the signature of LAWRENCE & MARTIN, also Proprietary Government Stamp, which permits KIDNEGEN to be sold (without license) by Druggists, Grocers and Other Persons everywhere.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for General and Family Use.

If not found at your Druggists or Grocers, we will send a bottle prepaid to the nearest express office to you.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents for Atlanta, who will supply the trade at manufacturers prices.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at —; in New York, 11 13-16c; in Atlanta, 11⅝c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain, northeast to southeast winds, slight rise in temperature, falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE January 18, 10:31, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

Name of Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 38	42	91	E.	Fresh	1 86	H'y rain
Augusta	30.4	43	9	N. E.	Gent	.17	Lt. Rain
Corsicana	30.40	2	100	N.	Gent	.10	Lt. Rain
Galveston	30.21	44	92	N.	Brisk	.03	Lt. Rain
Indianola	30.29	47	100	N.	Brisk	.01	Lt. Rain
Key West	....			......	......	....	......
Mobile	30 28	3	94	E	Fresh	01	Foggy.
Montgom'ry	30.3	5	94	E.	Fresh	03	Lt rain
New Orleans	30 1	66	9	N.	Light	1 9	H'y rain
Pensacola	30.27		100	E.	Gent	00	Foggy.
Savannah	30 41		85	N. E	Gent	.08	Cloudy

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 18 1881

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.40	48	92	E.	Brisk	.14	Light Rain.
10:31	30 47	46	92	E.	Brisk	....	Light Rain.
2 p. m.	30.38	45	92	E.	Brisk	....	Light Rain
2.31	30.38	4	92	E.	Brisk	.03	Light Rain.
9 p. m	30 38	4	91	E.	Brisk	..	Light Rain
10:31 "	30.38		91	E.	Fresh	1 4	Heavy rain.

Mean daily bar......30.391 | Maximum ther...... .51
Mean daily ther...... 43 7 | Minimum ther...... .4
Mean daily humid 91.7 | Total rainfall...... 2.03

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. A.

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks's splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Woodware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturer prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.
829 j 26-d1 n w rep.

[illegible]

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Glassware from Germany Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality. HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

A MEAN TRICK.

The Singer Manufacturing Co are circulating a copy of an old injunction against Kayser Bros, of New York, for using the Singer name; also an injunction against A. J. Brill, of Cincinnati, for using the word Singer in the sale of an imported machine, the said machine being ornamented like the Singer.

These injunctions may or may not be binding on parties using or dealing in those machines, and the serving of copies of said injunctions on parties dealing in said machines may or may not be right, but the MISERABLE TALK of seeking the dealers handling the "Genuine Stewart" and addressing a special circular to them, which intimates a liability for selling the "Stewart"—which the Singer Company knows is sold only on its own name and merits—is plainly visible.

This circular was not sent to Fred. Bell & Co., whom they know handle every Stewart Machine sent into the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida but only to retail dealers, whom they hope to scare off from selling the only machine that has a right to the form and ornamentation of the Singer, but does not care to use it, and is in no case sought to be sold under the Singer name.

If the Singer Company are sincere in their warnings, let them proceed against the undersigned. We challenge them to do so. Our office is exactly opposite their's, in Atlanta, and they know where to find us—although they frequently tell parties seeking the Stewart office that they don't know where it is. For the benefit of our short sighted Singer friends we append our name and address.

FRED BELL & CO.,
81 Marietta Street. Atlanta, Ga.,
OPPOSITE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S OFFICE.
July 27—d12m pref lo

The Light-Running "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine

Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER This IS GUARANTEED.

Southern Distributing Agency,
48 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

000 mar18—dtf

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
Wholesale Jewelers
—AND—
Watch Manufacturers.
Factory and Sales-room,
34 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.
Send for Catalogue and Prices.
mar1—dly jan9—

Cotton Factories and Exemption.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It seems from the proceedings of the aldermen and city council on the 17th that it is proposed to exempt the proposed Fulton County cotton spinning company from taxation for twenty years. Like a man of common sense Alderman Lowry opposes such exemption, but is willing to exempt for ten years, which all common sense people think is long enough. Now with our nine or ten miles of street railroad, and all the street railroads we may need for the next fifty years, paying large profits, and each exempt from taxation for fifty years, and with one cotton factory already exempt for ten years, and with all the factories in our city that may be erected for the next twenty years exempt from taxation each for the next twenty years, and with our city corporation burdens all the time augmenting with fearful strides, how long, think ye, ye men of Atlanta, will it be before private property holders, including all the little property holders of the laboring classes, will be taxed to death, or have their property wrenched from their hands, and transferred to the monopolists that will spring up in our midst? Verily those, and only those, who may own these factories in a few years, can afford to own private property, while those who have no ownership in the factories which will spring up, exemption or no exemption, in our city, will be compelled to sell or give away their property to such monopolists. For who does not know that all, or nearly all, manufacturing establishments soon fall into the hands of a few wealthy men?

Let every man look into this scheme, and he will see if persevered in, it must soon ruin private property-holders. Let every man therefore lend his support to Mr. Lowry in confining such exemptions if any must be granted, to ten years only, otherwise we shall soon be compelled to go to the legislature, the law courts, or mob law for relief. Let us for the present demand that when Mr. Lowry's motion for reconsideration comes up, that the names of the aldermen and council who vote yea, and those who vote nay, be recorded upon the minutes and published in the newspapers for our inspection and remembrance.

A COMMON SENSE MAN.

Southern Medical College Hospital.

In the comment, published Wednesday last on the hospital, THE CONSTITUTION showed its usual magnanimity and public spirited philanthropy. This charitable institution is greatly needed in Atlanta, and will fill a public want that nothing else could supply will alleviate the sufferings of hundreds of unfortunates who would not be reached by any of the charities now in the city. In this way it will do an immence amount of good, and yet will antagonize no other public charity. For this reason the citizens should render them every assistance in their power. If the business men would follow the example of the noble ladies of this city their action would be highly commendable. They have organized a fair, which I understand will be one the most complete, best managed and most elegant entertainments that has ever been given in the city. I sincerly trust that all persons interested in the cause of charity will attend it and contribute liberally.

ZENO.

BOZEMAN'S BULLET

THAT PIERCED SORRELL'S HEART.

The Particulars of a Shooting Scrape that Occurred Near Marietta Last Night—What the Jury of Inquest Say Who the Parties in the Tragedy Are.

Intelligence of the killing of James Sorrell by Om. Bozeman at Marietta reached Atlanta yesterday morning. Rumor had it that the killing was a most brutal murder and of rather a sensational nature. Therefore a CONSTITUTION reporter was dispatched to that place to learn the full particulars.

Upon his arrival he learned that the body of the deceased had been removed from the place where the killing occurred to the sheriff's office, where the jury of inquest was making an effort to ascertain how and by whom the awful deed was done.

After some delay the reporter was admitted to the room. Upon a table lay the body of the dead man, and beside him rested the coffin which now hides his face forever from view. With his clothing saturated with dirty water, his shirt dyed crimson with his life's blood, and his half open eyes staring straight at you, he presented a most horrible picture, which those who saw him will always remember.

Ham Blankenship, an eye-witness to the killing, and the first witness examined, was giving in his testimony when the reporter entered the room, and, after viewing the dead man until his image was indelibly stamped upon his mind he turned his attention to the witness whose capacity to multiply words was indeed great.

In all six witnesses were examined, four of whom were present at the killing. The testimony, though conflicting in some points, coincided to such an extent that the jury was able to arrive at a verdict.

From the evidence it appears that Om. Bozeman, Jim Sorrell, Elias Potts, Mary Kennedy and Lina Sorrell were going from Marietta to the girl's home, about two and a half or three miles northwest of town. The party had been drinking and the men were rather full, though this point was not made very plain by the testimony. When about three-quarters of a mile from their destination Bozeman, who was in the rear of the party, told Potts to catch Sorrell and he would shoot him. Potts started to do his bidding but fell, when Sorrell ran around Bozeman, who fired his pistol just in time to take his life. The testimony was uniform in asserting that Bozeman's remark was made in a jocular way, and that Bozeman and Sorrell were not only on friendly but intimate terms.

As soon as the shot was fired Sorrell ran about ten steps and fell to the ground crying, "Oh, Lord, I am shot." Bozeman went up to him and taking his head in his lap called his name several times, but receiving no reply asked Blankenship to go to town and get a buggy. Blankenship came up and asked Bozeman what was the matter and was told that Sorrell was only drunk. The girls became frightened and ran to the house where they remained until the doctor came.

Realizing the result of his rash deed Bozeman left the body in charge of Potts and Blankenship and went back to town for a physician. Procuring Dr. N. N. Gober he returned with all possible speed to the dead man who was lying on the side of the road where he had fallen. Around the body several parties had gathered, and by the light of a pine torch Dr. Gober made an examination of the fatal wound. To his practical, professional eye, a glance only was necessary, and straightening up, he told Lina Sorrell that her husband was dead.

About this time Sheriff Coryell came up and arrested the entire party, and soon had them secured in the Cobb county jail, where they still remain.

The witnesses all agreed that the shooting was purely accidental, and that the entire crowd had been playing along the road.

After considering the testimony some time the jury rendered the following:

We the jury find that the deceased, James Sorrell, came to his death from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of O. L. Bozeman.
T. H. SHACKLEY, Foreman.

Though everybody was excluded from the room whilst the jury was deliberating it was ascertained that at one time there was quite a probability of a "hang." Three of the jury wanted the verdict as given above, whilst the other three wanted to say that the killing was accidental.

Through the kindness of Pink Stephens, the ex-sheriff, the reporter was permitted to see and converse with Bozeman, whom he found to be a young man of good appearance. As the reporter entered the corridor around the cells he had a full view of the prisoner who was in a cell with four others.

"Stand up Bozeman," said Pink Stephens, and dropping the cards with which he was playing he arose. He is six feet one inch tall, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, and has a short new grown beard which covers his chin, and talks well.

In response to questions by the reporter Bozeman admitted shooting the pistol, but said that he had no intention of killing Sorrell. As the reporter left he sat down and resumed his game of cards, apparently independent of the result.

He is a son of Dr. J. W. Bozeman, one of Marietta's best and most respected citizens, but his conduct has not always been in accordance with his parents' commands. In fact Bozeman is a bad one.

About two years ago he had a difficulty with his grandfather and beat him severely with a club. For this the city marshal of Marietta attempted to arrest him, but Bozeman whipped him out. Pink Stephens, the sheriff then attempted to make the arrest, but Bozeman drew a pistol and fired several shots at him before he gave in. He was then indicted and tried for an assault with intent to murder, but the plea of insanity was the loop hole through which he escaped, and the asylum at Milledgeville was his haven of rest for quite a while. All with whom the reporter conversed yesterday consider Bozeman a sane man.

James Sorrell, the deceased, was the husband of Lina Sorrell, one of the witnesses, and like Bozeman borne a reputation not to be envied. The bullet entered his left side between the sixth and seventh ribs, and passing through the heart lodged on the right side. After his removal to the sheriff's office a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Gober and Moore. The breast plate was laid back and the ball traced in its course through the heart to its place of destination. The ball was a thirty-two and was badly mashed.

The two girls, who are sisters, have been living near Marietta for several years, but once were residents of Atlanta and now have a married sister living in this place. Their reputation is akin to that of Bozeman and Sorrell's, and happy would Marietta be if this would cause their removal herefrom.

The superior court is now in session in Marietta and it is thought that the grand jury now organized will take the matter into consideration and probably our next issue will give their opinion as to the killing.

All of the parties concerned are now in the Cobb county jail awaiting the result of the grand jury's action.

Reduced Rates.

It will be noticed from an advertisement of the Western and Atlantic railroad that, commencing February 1st, that where tickets are purchased from their agents only three cents per mile will be charged, but when tickets are not purchased conductors will charge four cents per mile. This is done to ascertain what business each station does, and also to give the conductors more time to attend to their other and more important duties.

Commencing the same time baggage masters will discontinue checking baggage, and all baggage will be checked and delivered by the agents at the various stations, but tickets must be presented to the agents before baggage can be checked. This is a move in the right direction, and will save a great deal of trouble to the public.

The local passenger tariff of the Western and Atlantic railroad will remain four cents per mile, but tickets can be purchased from the agents at three cents per mile.

He Will Stay a Little Longer.

Hon. W. L. Calhoun, the newly elected ordinary, has made an arrangement with Judge Pittman by which the latter will remain in the ordinary's office until the first of February, so as to enable him to close up the old business and get the office in ship shape.

The Friends of Unitarianism

Are requested to remember the meeting at the breakfast room of the Kimball house, to be held at 8 o'clock to night, when it is hoped definite action will be taken regarding a church or society organization.

SWEET SARA.

Will She Come, and if Not, Why Not?

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter had a conversation with Mr. L. DeGive, proprietor of DeGive's opera house, in regard to the expected visit of Sara Bernhart to Atlanta. Mr. Marcus Myer, agent of Miss Bernhardt and Mr. Abbey, has just left the city after having as nearly as possible perfected arrangements for the coming of the great actress. It now remains entirely with her and her manager, and on Thursday Mr. DeGive will be telegraphed their determination. On the 6th of February Bernhardt will commence a week's engagement in New Orleans, and if she decides to come back this way, will probably play in Mobile and Montgomery and reach here in time to play during the week which begins on the 14th.

From here she will go to Memphis where she has an engagement for the 18th. If she does not decide to come to Atlanta she will take a short trip from New Orleans into Texas and come back to Memphis in time to meet her engagement there.

Milton Nobles has engaged DeGive's opera house for two nights of the week in which Bernhardt is expected here, but if she wants the house on one of his nights Mr. DeGive has contracted to pay him three hundred dollars to release it.

GENERAL M'RAE EXPLAINS

Some Interesting Points About the Coal Famine.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It is with extreme regret that I find myself again called upon to appear in the newspapers. This disagreeable lot generally falls to the president of the road, but in his absence the duty devolves upon me. In the report of an interview with Mr. Wilson published in to-day's issue of your paper, on that thread bare subject the coal famine, the expression is used, that "Atlanta would be in a bad fix if the railroads should get their backs up." If this expression is intended to convey the idea that Atlanta would be in a bad way if the railroad officials were to get angry with the coal dealers, it is uncalled for. The lessees of the State road have had control of the road for ten years and have never yet "got their backs up," and are not likely to do so in the ten years the lease has still to run. The senseless clamor against the railroads might "get their backs up" to the extent of convincing the public in general and the coal dealers in particular, that they have ample means of transportation: by bringing into Atlanta five or six hundred car loads of coal, and selling the same at cost, with freight added. I feel sure from my knowledge of these gentlemen (the lessees), that if ever "their backs are up" it will take this direction and not one calculated to injure Atlanta.

If you will bear with me I will try to throw some light on the coal famine.

For the past four or five years an agreement has existed between the East Tennessee railroad and the Western and Atlantic railroad to the effect, that in place of paying mileage on coal cars we would pay in kind—that is equal as the mileage. The distance from Dalton to the Coal Creek mines is about 150 miles, from Dalton to Atlanta 100 miles. Under this agreement it will be seen that the East Tennessee road would be required to furnish 50 per cent more cars to do the Atlanta business than the Western and Atlantic railroad. Up to some time in November, for several months past, we had furnished the East Tennessee railroad with five coal cars daily. This with their 7½ cars supplied all demands. On the 16th of November (being in Cartersville) I received a telegram from Mr. Wilson asking for twenty coal cars at once. I immediately ordered all empty coal cars on the through night freight (the day trains having passed Dalton when I received the telegram) to be delivered to the East Tennessee railroad. We delivered ten cars that night and ten more the next day, making the twenty asked for. We then arranged to deliver an empty Western and Atlantic coal car for every loaded Western and Atlantic car delivered to us by the East Tennessee railroad. This, provided the East Tennessee road had furnished its proportion, would have been equal to about thirty loaded cars for Atlanta per day. I supposed this would be ample for domestic purposes. It seems, however, that the E. T. railroad, being pressed at other points, and supposing that they were getting enough W. & A. cars to supply Atlanta, did not furnish their proportion. When my attention was called to this fact (again by Mr. Wilson) who agreed to go to the mines and see that the cars were promptly and properly loaded, we increased our proportion of cars, and in four days supplied Atlanta with an abundance of coal. We are not now, and have not been for the past two years, in such a condition as not to be able to furnish ample means of transportation for all the coal Atlanta could possibly need. We do not deal in coal, and can only haul it when delivered to us, and only furnish cars when asked for.

WILLIAM MACRAE,
G M, W. & A. R. R.

"Two Hearts that Beat as One."

From the Morristown County Chronicle, published at Morristown, New Jersey, we clip the following:

"Mr. Noble C Williams of Atlanta, Georgia, and Miss Virginia C. Coursen, daughter of the late I. O. Coursen, were married on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. Eugene Ayers, Morris street, this city, Rev. A. Erdman officiating. Mr. Williams is a young southern merchant, who has made many warm friends during his periodical sojournings in this city, and has wisely concluded to "reconstruct" one southern home by the introduction of a northern bride. May her life there be typical of the sunny clime to which she goes."

We heartily congratulate our young friend Noble, for he has crossed Mason and Dixon's line and plucked from a New Jersey garden the fairest flower that was in it. We welcome this "Jersey lily" to our "sunny clime," and trust that she will never have cause to regret that she left her northern home.

Charlotte Thompson!!!

Albany Knickerbocker, November 19.

Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared at Tweddle opera house last evening in her new play, "The Planter's Wife." Miss Thompson, whose reputation as an artiste is well established in Albany, has grown even better since last here. Her Edith Gray in this new American drama is one giving the lady full scope to display her great powers as an emotional actress, and so grand was her execution that she was rapturously applauded and brought before the curtain at the close of each act. Miss Rose Keene, as Angie Gordon, was more than nice in her youthful character, giving it a tinge of innocent humor that elicited hearty applause. Messrs. Dennis, Murray, Craig and Yerance each performed their parts well, giving fine effect to the tableaux and exciting situations. The piece was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience.

Invaluable.

NEW WAVERLY, TEXAS, January 10.—Editor Southern Cultivator: Enclosed please find post office order for two dollars, for which you will please send me the Cultivator for as long as it will pay for, commencing with the January number.

I have been a subscriber to your journal since 1867, and I regard it as invaluable. I read with especial interest every thing in regard to making and handling manures. I manured about 75 acres last year and am so much pleased with the results that I am preparing to manure about two hundred this year. Labor is so high that I find it best to haul the manures directly to the field and apply raw and bed on it early and let the fermentation go on in the ground.

JAMES A. HILL.

Ordinary's Office.

Judge Pittman, ordinary of the county, is as busy as a bee. In addition to the other duties of his office, he is swearing in and delivering commissions to the newly elected justices of the peace and numerous constables.

Only two of the newly elected county officers have yet given bond and received their commissions from the ordinary's office, to wit: A. M. Perkerson sheriff and F. A. Hilburn coroner. The laws allows thirty days in which to give bond and qualify after their commissions issue.

Two Lunatics.

Yesterday Judge Pittman was called on to examine two cases of lunacy at the station-house. Sam Durham, a young man about nineteen years of age, was adjudged insane, and will be taken to Milledgeville to day in charge of Officer J. C Baird. The other, Jabez W. H Johnson, an old man, seemed to be a citizen of Forsyth county, and was taken to Cumming this morning on the Air Line train in charge of Officer Hilderbrand.

Emigrants.

Tom Newnan, of the Memphis and Charleston route, sent twenty-seven emigrants over his road yesterday to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Albert B Wrenn, representing the McKenzie route, sold thirty-three tickets to points in Arkansas and Texas yesterday via his road.

Meeting to-Night

At the Church of Christ on Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets. Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Elder J. Harding, of Tennessee, will be with the brethren. Baptism after service.

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Brocade Silks,
HOSIERY,
TABLE LINEN, WINTER UNDERWEAR
Carpets! Carpets!
LACE CURTAINS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL BE OFFERED CHEAP FOR NEXT SIXTY DAYS AT
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
New Lot Rubbers and Over-Shoes in To-day.

THE NEW FEMALE COLLEGE.

A Meeting to be Held this Afternoon at the Mayor's Office.

A meeting will be held at the office of Mayor English, 35½ Broad street, at 3 o'clock to day, to further the interests of the new female college which is to be built in Atlanta soon. The parties who have charge of the building of the college have secured $15,000 toward it, but $25,000 is the amount desired and the meeting which will be held to-day is for the purpose of securing the sum necessary to make up that amount. No donations are asked for but it is proposed to put the institution forward solely on its merits as a business investment, and men who are well posted say it will pay a handsome dividend. The plans of the building are already drawn and it is hoped that work can be begun on it by March. It is proposed to locate the college on Peachtree street. A full attendance of all who are interested is greatly desired at the meeting.

THE COURTS.

The City Court.

The city court spent the whole of yesterday in the investigation of the case of the state against John W. Phillips, charged with cheating and swindling. It appeared from the evidence that Phillips who was in the stove and tinware business last year bought a bill of goods amounting to $325 from J. W. Shaw & Co., of New York, on the representation that he was solvent when in reality he was not. The state introduced W. H. Ried, the salesman for Shaw & Co The defendant was represented by Gartrel and Bray, and the city solicitor was assisted by Messrs. Milledge and Wimpy. The case was not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived. To-day when the conclusion is reached another case of similar character, in which Bibb & Son, of Baltimore, are interested, will be called against Phillips.

Bold Burglar.

Monday night last a bold effort to burglarize No. 10 Thompson street was made by an unknown party.

Late in the night a lady was awakened by a noise in her room and turning over said in a half audible tone, "I know I didn't leave a cat in the room," and was about to arise when a man ran across the floor and jumped through the window. Scared badly she began screaming for help, and thus attracted the attention of other occupants of the house who came to her relief when an examination was made. The window was found open; the shutters having been prized and the sash raised with a stick under it, placed there by the burglar. On the bureau was a dressing case, which the thief had broken open, and upon which he had left the imprint of his muddy hands. In a bureau drawer was several hundred dollars worth of diamond jewelry, but the thief did not have time to get it.

The lady thinks she heard the man breathing, and was thus aroused from her sleep.

The police were notified, examined the place, and are now working the case.

A Store Burglarized.

When Mr. Simpson, a merchant out on Marietta street, opened his store yesterday morning, he found that it had been burglarized during the night. The back door had been prized open and a wagon driven up, and in which the thieves carried off their booty. An examination showed that Mr. Simpson was minus two boxes of tobacco, several boxes of cigars, four or five hundred pounds of meat, several sacks of flour, some calico and cotton and a small amount of money. In the room was an old hoe evidently the property of one of the thieves, and about the door was a multitude of tracks made by at least two persons. The case is now in the hands of competent detectives.

Two Bad Wounds.

Near the barracks there was a big three-cornered fight this morning, about one o'clock. A farmer from Clayton county had been spending the evening at Stewart's bar-room, on Peters street, and when the place was closed at 12 o'clock he started for the wagon yard where his friends were, but whisky caused him to lose his reckoning and steer towards the barracks. Near this place he fell in with a negro and soon the two were joined by a soldier. After some conversation the Clayton county man drew his bottle and asked the negro to drink, but refused to allow the soldier to partake This caused the row which ended in a bad scalp wound and cut across the shoulder for the farmer. No arrest has as yet been made.

Concealed Weapons.

About 12 o'clock last night Officer Pittman arrested E. P. Lewis for a violation of the city laws, and taking him to the station house was about to lock him up when a pistol was discovered in his hip pocket. This changed the tenor of his offense, and Lewis was docked on the state book. To-day he will have a preliminary trial upon the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

PERSONAL MENTION.

FROM THE KIMBALL HOUSE REGISTER.

—C. A. Niles, Griffin.
—J. D. Williamson, Dalton.
—G. A. Weaver, Thomaston.
—T. S. Durant, Memphis, Tenn.
—P. M. B. Young, Cartersville.
—Norman W. Smith, Charleston, S. C.
—J. J. Baldwin and John Cohen, Athens.
—P. W. Walton, Thomas B. Baldwin and H. W. Baldwin, Madison.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—Mrs. Wilson and daughter, Chicago.
—John R. Macmurdo, Salisbury, N. C.
—Rev. F. S. Hyde, wife and son, New York.
—Thomas F. Shea, advance agent Robson & Crane.
—W. J. Potter, agent Richmond and McElreath company.
—Mrs. Colonel Reese and daughter, Montgomery, Ala.
—J. S. Hutton, advance agent of the Charlotte Thompson company.
—One of the pleasant features of the Markham is the evening music and weekly hop.

ELSEWHERE.

—G. P. Gunsbury is in Rome.
—H. N. Snyder, of the Star and Crescent line, is in the city.
—Miss Norma Jackson is visiting friends in Madison.
—All the grades below the second are full in all the city schools.
—Smith Clayton, an Atlanta journalist, will visit Cincinnati to see Bernhardt.
—The cellars at the brewery, corner Harris and Collins street, caved in Sunday night.
—Bishop E. C. Stanley, of LaGrange, is in the city, en route to San Antonio, Texas.
—A Hayne street belle is soon to become the blushing bride of a Jesup gentleman.
—Dunk McPhee left yesterday for Montreal, Canada, where he will remain until spring.
—Mrs. W. M. Scott, who has been seriously ill since Christmas day, is now convalescent.
—J. E. McKinley, one of Atlanta's most estimable young men, is very low with typhoid fever.
—Miss May Belle Powell, the Barnesville belle, who has been spending some weeks with Miss May Inman, of this place, returned home Monday.
—Mrs. Col. Reese, of Montgomery, Ala., and her popular daughter, Miss Minnie, are at the Markham house.
—A drunken man was found lying asleep under a car in the passenger depot Sunday. He was in a good place to furnish an interesting news item if the train had moved off.
—Miss Ella Darling has resigned her position as teacher of the third grade in Fair street school. Her parents are soon to move away from Atlanta and her resignation was made on that account.
—Mrs. Clarke, mother of Mr. Henry Clarke, died Sunday. Mr. Clarke is well known in the city, having been a member of the police force for a long time up to a short while since, and his friends sympathize deeply with him in the loss of his mother.
—Frank Lane and Tom Perkins, the brace of Detroit boys who have been doing Atlanta for the past two weeks, have left for Augusta. During their stay in Atlanta they made many friends who will welcome them back whenever they come.
—THE CONSTITUTION has received a visit from Stephen Gould, of San Antonio, Texas, secretary of the San Antonio board of trade and commercial editor of the San Antonio Express. Mr. Gould goes up to Athens, and on Thursday next, will rob that beautiful city of a charming lady, Miss Mary E. Long, who will return with him to the lone star state, where they will settle down to wedded bliss with a bright and rosy future.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
238 sept15—dly un cham boy a co

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Russians Have a Battle With the Tekke-Turcomans.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 18.—General Skobeleff telegraphs on the 11th inst., announcing that on the 4th at 6 o'clock in the evening 30,000 Tekke-Turcomans made a sudden sortie from Geok Tepe and assaulted the Russian trenches which were manned by 19 companies of infantry and 100 Cossacks acting as infantry, with three siege guns and 21 lighter guns. In spite of the heroic defense by these troops the Turcomans carried the Russian outworks, and also a part of the second parallel, capturing four mounted guns and three siege guns. The Russians then opened artillery fire, and the reserve simultaneously attacked the enemy who were dislodged from all the points they had captured. All the artillery was retaken with the exception of one mounted gun which had been carried off during the early part of the engagement. The Russian loss was heavy. One company of an Apsherom regiment alone had thirty-two men killed, including a major and a captain, and ten wounded and one officer taken prisoner. The Turcoman losses were much greater; their dead filled the Russian trenches. Simultaneously with this attack a considerable body of the Turcoman cavalry made a sortie on the Russian cavalry, which was successfully repulsed. After the Turcomans had been repulsed orders were given for laying the third parallel. As soon as the Turcomans saw the works commenced they renewed their attack with their entire strength upon the whole Russian front, but were compelled to retire into the fortress by the artillery at close range from the Russian second parallel. The laying of this parallel was completed on the 10th inst., and on the same day the fortress and strongly fortified outworks were bombarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Russian column made an assault, and after a severe struggle captured the outworks. Bombardment by the siege artillery was still proceeding on the 11th inst. The total of the Russian losses in the actions of the 9th and 10th, was nine officers and eighty-two men killed, and eight officers and 102 men and eight members of the medical staff wounded. The behavior of the troops was admirable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 18.—In the house of commons yesterday evening Gladstone, replying to the question, said that the attention of the government had been called to the frequent interceptions of the proceeding of the house by motions for adjournment, which began to be resorted to as early as January 7th, but they would have to take larger and wider views on the question and must withhold further particulars until their views were matured. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to another inquiry, stated that no offer of mediation with reference to Transvaal had been received from Holland or any other government.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The debate on the address was resumed. Justin McCarty moved the amendment agreed upon by the home rulers, and of which he gave notice on the 6th, praying the queen to refrain from employing navy, military and police in enforcing ejectments where the rent exceeds the poor law valuation, pending the consideration in parliament of the land bill. He said the disorder in Ireland was mainly due to evictions. Mr. Dillon seconded the amendment. Mr. Gladstone protested against a prolongation of the debate. If the practice of concluding a debate on an address as rapidly as possible was broken down, a convenient and dignified method of meeting between the sovereign and the people would become a public nuisance. If Irish members had taken a reasonable attitude of debate, they must have known by this time what measures of coercion were. The Irish members had kept the house for eight days occupied with resultless debates. He declared that Mr. McCarty's amendment was an insult to the throne. This was received with cheers on both sides of the house. Mr. Dillon was called to order for stating that the land league ruled supreme, and that Tipperary had ten thousand men arrayed against the government. Several Irish members continued the debate. Mr. Parnell said he regretted that Mr. Gladstone should have attempted to stifle the free discussion of Irish affairs.

In the house of lords to-night Earl Fortesque, liberal, asked whether, in view of the obstruction in the house of commons, the government would not, with the object of saving time, introduce the coercion bill first in the house of lords. The earl of Redesdale, conservative, proposed that the bill be passed through the house of lords, then acted upon and indemnity afterwards obtained from the house of commons. The government repudiated the idea and the subject was dropped.

The fourteen members who voted in the minority on Mr. Taylor's motion in the house of commons last night, for the adjournment of the debate on the Irish question, were all home rulers. A special meeting of the home rule parliamentary committee, will be held to-day, for the purpose of considering Mr. Shaw's secession from the party. The first meeting in connection with the movement in England against coercion, for the organization of which a committee of home rulers has been formed, will probably be held in Birmingham on Saturday next, when Mr. Parnell will attend.

In last night's debate in the house of commons the marquis of Hartington warned the obstructionists that the ministry would be unable to calm the feelings of irritation which have arisen in the house and in the country.

In the house of commons last night Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, secretary of war, replying to a question in regard to the recent explosion at Salford, said that the government was well aware of the circumstances in which they were placed, and were taking all due precautions.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman says the government is fully aware of the existing dangerous conspiracies among Irishmen in several large towns of England.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Godfrey Roller Gum at CONSTITUTION office.
—Oysters by wholesale at Emery's.
—Men's over gaiters very cheap at McCalla Bros' shoe and hat store, 3 Whitehall.
—Ten cars corn, yellow and white; five cars oats, ten cars hay; also, quantity wheat bran and peas, sausage, lard and other nice things in demand, at Simons & Drummond's.
—Brunswick and Mobile oysters at Emery's.
—Umbrellas, rubbers and underwear—special drives on prices at McCalla Bros', 3 Whitehall.
—Fresh Roller Gum at THE CONSTITUTION office.
—If your shoes are getting a little rusty, buy a pair of Gents' over-gaiters, at McCalla Bros' new shoe and hat store, 3 Whitehall, and your friends will think you have new shoes.
—For solid comfort and style, buy over-gaiters. New lot, cheap, at McCalla Bros', 3 Whitehall.
—Shad! Shad!! Shad!!! at Emery's.
—Examine the drives on Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine shoes—pretty new styles at McCalla Bros', 3 Whitehall.
—Men's hand-made boots, shoes and merino half hose, cheap, at McCalla Bros', 3 Whitehall.

The Atlanta Soap Works.

The Atlanta soap works is an Atlanta institution which is specially deserving of the support of our citizens and business men alike, on account of its being a home enterprise and on account of the superior quality of the goods it turns out. The gentlemen who have it in charge are ripe in experience and manufacture a quality of soap which from actual and fair test has proven itself equal to any. The fancy soaps are also calculated to reflect credit on the manufacturers, and in fact the establishment is an honor to the city, and from the success which is attending it seems to have come to stay.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The stock market opened strong and ⅛ to ¾ per cent higher for the general list and 3 per cent higher for American Union, but soon became weak and declined ¼ to 2⅛ per cent, American Union Canada Southern, Denver and Rio Grande. Northwestern and Iron Mountain leading in the downward movement. Toward noon speculation became strong and an advance of ⅜ to 3 per cent was recorded, Denver and Rio Grande, Chicago, St Louis and New Orleans, Canada Southern, Western Union and Pacific Mail being most conspicuous. During the afternoon prices reacted ¼ to 2 per cent, but in the late dealings the market became buoyant and the highest prices of the day were touched, coal shares being most prominent in the improvement, which ranged from ½ to 5⅝ per cent from the lowest point, latter in Western Union. Delaware, Lackawana and Western rose 5⅝; Delaware and Hudson 3⅝; New Jersey Central 2⅝ per cent. Illinois Central advanced 5½ per cent in the morning, but closed at a reaction of 2⅜ per cent. The transactions aggregated 521,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	108	Preferred	129
Ga 7s mortg'e	110	Delaware & Lack.	119¼
Ga do gold	115	N. Jersey Central.	90⅞
Louisiana consols	53¾	Reading	61⅞
North Carolina	32½	Ohio & Miss	43⅞
N Carolina new	20⅝	Mobile & Ohio	21⅛
Funding	15	Hannibal & St Joe	53⅞
Special tax	6	St. L. & San Fran.	48
Tennessee	48	do Preferred	69
Tennessee new	47	do first preferred	100¾
Virginia 6s	31	Union Pacific	*119¾
Virginia new	31	Houston & Texas.	72½
Consolidated	105	Pacific Mail	55⅞
Deferred	* 13¼	Adams Express	13
Panama	231	Wells & Fargo	113
Fort Wayne	134½	American	64½
Chicago & Alton.	149	United States	55
Harlem	197	Consolidated coal.	42
Michigan Central	123¾	Quicksilver	15¼
St. Paul	122¼	Preferred	58
N. Y. Central	151¼	Chicago & N.W.	133½
Erie	51⅞	do. Preferred	144½
Lake Shore	133	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	48⅝
Illinois Central	132⅞	do. Preferred	92⅝
N., C. & St. L.	79⅞	Memphis & Char'n	48
Louis'e & Nash	90	Rock Island	137
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	134	Western Union	113

*Offered.

LONDON, January 18.—noon—Consols—Money 98 11-16; account 98 13-16; Erie 53.

BERLIN, January 18.—Specie increase 12,120,000 marks.

PARIS, January 18—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 90c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,350; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6 21-32; May and June delivery 6 23-32@6 11-16. June and July delivery 6¾ futures closed weak.

Correspondence.

It will appear from the following correspondence that next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock will be a most interesting occasion at DeGive's opera house. The subject to be presented to our citizens is one which is now engaging the public mind, both in Europe and America, and the lecturer chosen is one of the most cultured scholars in America.

The people of all classes and creeds are cordially invited to attend this free lecture.

ATLANTA, January 11, 1881.—Rev. Dr. David Wills—Dear Sir: The undersigned citizens of Atlanta earnestly invite you to deliver at an early day a lecture in DeGive's opera-house on the history of the Jews in connection with their recent persecution in Germany. We believe that under existing circumstances a lecture on this subject would be eminently appropriate and much appreciated by all classes of the community.

Hoping you may find it convenient to accept our cordial invitation, we remain, yours truly,

A. H. COLQUITT,
J. W. ENGLISH,
D. MAYER,
A. T. SPALDING,
REV. J. M. O'BRIEN,
And others.

ATLANTA, January 15.—To Governor Colquitt, Mayor English, Rev. Dr. Spalding, Rev. Father O'Brien, Hon. David Mayer, and many others—Gentlemen: In reply to your kind note, inviting me to "deliver a lecture on the history of the Jews, in connection with their recent persecution in Germany," I remark that, after due reflection, I find it will suit me to serve you on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, at the place you have designated.

Please accept sincere assurances of my high appreciation of the distinguished honor you have done me on this occasion. Yours as ever,

DAVID WILLS.

CABBAGE.
Received to-day a car-load of nice Cabbage, Green Heads.
W. M. MICKELBERRY,
23 Alabama street.
January 19, 1881.

Dougherty's prices have been reduced for 30 days.
jan18—d6t

A grand rush at Dougherty's since his reduction of prices.
jan18—d6t

CABBAGE.
Received to-day a car-load of nice Cabbage, Green Heads.
W. M. MICKELBERRY,
23 Alabama street.
January 19, 1881.

JOHN RYAN
WILL OFFER ON
To-Morrow
About twenty Mismatched
CARPETS
and will sell them at a
Big Bargain.

CABBAGE.
Received to-day a car-load of nice Cabbage, Green Heads.
W. M. MICKELBERRY,
23 Alabama street.
January 19, 1881.

A grand rush at Dougherty's since his reduction of prices
jan18—d6t

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
I offer my entire stock of Millinery, Fancy and Hair Goods at and below cost. Extra inducements will be offered in Bonnets and Hats.
MRS A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
—AND FINE—
SILVERWARE
At bottom prices. A. F. PICKERT,
dec5 dtf4thp No. 5 Whitehall St.

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
Window Shades, Cornices,
Lace Curtains, Rugs & Mats
LAMBREQUINS AND PAPER DECORATIONS.
50 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA. KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.
—43m 4thp top col

JOHN KEELY'S
Clearance
Sale!
—BEGINS ON—
MONDAY, JANUARY 10th,
And will continue until the stock of Fall and Winter Goods now on hand is greatly reduced, if not entirely closed out.

HE OFFERS

1,500 yards beautiful quality English dress goods, solid color, raised figures, genuine worsted goods, 15 cents yard, well worth 35 cents anywhere.

2,100 yards better grades dress goods, similar descriptions, 20 cents yard, goods never intended to be sold for less than 40 cents yard.

1,100 yards beautiful French brocatelle dress goods, 25 cents yard, worth 45 cents, fine goods.

800 yards fine black, all wool cashmeres, 30 cents yard, worth 50 cents yard anywhere, extraordinary bargains.

630 yards better grade black, all wool cashmeres, 32½ cents yard, always sold at 55 to 60 cents, choice color.

750 yards of the best 35 cents black, all wool cashmeres, ever offered in Georgia, rich blue black.

1,780 yards black cashmeres at 40, 50 and 60 cents yard; goods which utterly stagger all competition.

A few—say 12 pieces fine grade black cashmeres to be closed out at prices which will insure their very speedy sale.

1,100 yards black dress silks, 50 cents yard, well worth 75 to 90 cents, if bought in the usual way.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Come and get them! that's all!

About 25 of the finest cloaks imported, $10 to $15 each, goods which I have been selling at $25 to $27.50, and which were cheap at that.

36 cloaks at from $6 to $8.50 each, always sold hitherto at from $12 to $14.50.

127 cloaks at $3.50, $4 50 and $5 00 each, goods worth respectively, $6 50, $8.75 and $10 50 each; wonderful.

50 cloaks at from $1.25 to $2 50 each, less than half price.

This being the last of nearly 5,500 cloaks sold this season, I can afford to sell them as above rather than to carry them over. Now is your chance.

50 pieces fine white flannels will be sold at prices hitherto unnamed for similar goods.

20 pieces red flannel, plain and twilled, cheap to close out.

100 boulevard skirts, four colors, embossed on solid high color grounds, 50 cents each, worth $1.

27 fine boulevard skirts at prices to close out.

200 ladies' dark fine percale wrappers, $1 each, worth $2.50; a surprising bargain.

Bargains in cassimeres and jeans, waterproofs and cloakings, table damasks, towels, Irish linens, napkins, etc.

Bargains in hosiery and gloves, ladies and gents' knit underwear; in fact, bargains in every department of the house.

10,000 yards choice dark calicoes, 5 cents yard, goods which sell everywhere at 7 and 8 cents.

A magnificent line of shoes, in the very best makes only, on hand, at

John Keely's!

JOHN RYAN
Will offer to-morrow extraordinary inducements in
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FINE SHOES
Don't purchase until you see these
BARGAINS

JOHN RYAN
Has just received a new lot of
Carpets,
and will offer on to-morrow
Special Bargains
Carpets sold on installments at
John Ryan's

Dougherty's prices have been reduced for 30 days.
jan18—d6t

Dougherty's prices have been reduced for 30 days.
jan18—d6t

No Mistake.

The rush is wonderful. The reduction in prices made on goods at Dougherty's is causing a great sensation. I heard one lady say that she bought to-day at Dougherty's, the exact goods for 15c. per yard that he had formerly sold for 20c. There is certainly a magic about his manner of business, for his store is always thronged with customers. It is indeed wonderful to see the crowds. It will pay you to call.
jan18—d6t

Notice of Copartnership.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Austell, Robinson & Mangum for the purpose of transacting a wholesale notion business, and will on February 1st occupy the Austell building, corner Decatur and Pryor streets.

W. W. AUSTELL,
A. M. ROBINSON,
C. L. MANGUM.
Atlanta, Ga., January 13th, 1881.
396 jan16 d3t&w2t

JOHN RYA
WILL BEGIN
To-Morrow
A grand clearing sale of Ladies', Gents' and Children's
Merino Underwear
at prices that will astonish you.

A grand rush at Dougherty's since his reduction of prices
jan18—d6t

Stockholders' Annual Me

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Rock Coal Company of Georgia notified that the annual meeting of t will be held in the office of Julius room 4, Brown Block, 38 Wall street, on the third Wednesday of January o'clock a. m. JULIUS L. B
jan4 dtd

ESTABLISHED
CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.
(WOUND ON WHITE SPOOLS.)

THIS SPOOL COTTON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the standard Sewing Thread of the World. It is the Strongest and Smoothest Thread made and contains an Elasticity which is invaluable to Machine Operators. It is finished perfectly soft and contains no artificial polish to injure the Thread. The **Black and Colors** are the most brilliant every produced in **Spool Cotton**. It has taken the highest awards at all the **Great World's Fairs** since the first held in **London in 1851**, down to that held in **Paris in 1878**, where **O. N. T.** was awarded the **GOLD MEDAL** for Great Strength and General Excellence.

It has taken the **Premium** at every **State Fair** where it has been exhibited.

It has just been awarded the Medal of Progress over all competitors, at the Great Fair just closed in **San Francisco, California**. It has also just been awarded the **SILVER MEDAL** (being the highest and only premium given for Spool Cotton) at the **ATLANTA FAIR**, ending October 23d, 1880.

A full assortment of this Celebrated Thread can now be had at Wholesale and Retail at

JOHN KEELY'S,
And at Wholesale at
MOORE, MARSH & CO.,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
705 oct26—dtf.4thp

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY ATLANTA.
Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address
E. A. SCHULTZE,
nov7—dly Musical Director.

Glass! Glass!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE store house No. 13 Broad street and is now receiving the largest and best selected stock of Window Glass ever offered in Atlanta. As I buy in large lots and direct from the manufacturers, I am able to sell to the trade at the lowest prices. Also a well selected stock of

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, ETC.
at prices that defy competition.
November 8, 1880. J. G. PECK.
nov4—d3m

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE VALUABLE property known as the Sheffield Cotton Mills located seven miles north of Conyers, Rockdale county, Ga., consisting of one to three hundred acres land, on which is a cotton mill building with capacity for 2,000 spindles; in the mill and setup in running order are 500 spindles with necessary preparations, machinery, a good warehouse 24x40 feet, store-room 18x40 feet, 10 tenement houses with 25 rooms, one 7 room residence. Also one good Flouring Mill, house three stories, 30x40 feet; one gin and house 24x50 feet, 2 stories. Estimated 20-horse power water supply in month of July. No stagnant water pools; health and location unsurpassed. For further particulars address or call on Spevins & Simmons, 179 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., or myself at Conyers, Ga.
J. A. KENNEDY, Agent.
dec18—dtil 1st tues in feb

State Agents Wanted!

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH, WITH FROM $50 to $1,000 Capital, to introduce a Portable Gas Light. Parties with above capital can secure to themselves a very profitable business. For particulars address
A. H. WATKINS,
94 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
jan4—dim

MANTELS SLATE AND IRON
TELS & GRATES
RANKIN'S PATENT MAKES THE BEST, HOTTEST AND CLEANEST OPEN FIRE
C. S. RANKIN & CO.
137 PEARL ST. NEAR PLUM CINCINNATI, OHIO
nov13—dly wed sa.

CASH PAID FOR BEESWAX.
W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec10—dly fri sun wed

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of John J. McDaniel, deceased, are notified to come forward and settle, and those having demands against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.
H. H. PARKS, Administrator.
Newnan, Ga., January 10th, 1881.
jan11—d1aw6w tues

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.
448 sept22—dly wed fr

WARD'S SEMINARY,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
HAS KEPT STEADY PROGRESS FOR 16 years. It has fine buildings and splendid Teachers. Its established character and reasonable rates commend it to parents who have daughters. Next session opens January 19. For catalogue, address
DR. W. E. WARD.
jan2 d2w—sun wed fri

CLOAKS & SUITS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & Co
CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY.
REPRESENTED BY
J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.
jan6—d6m wed fri